

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

FEBRUARY, 1896.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES IN

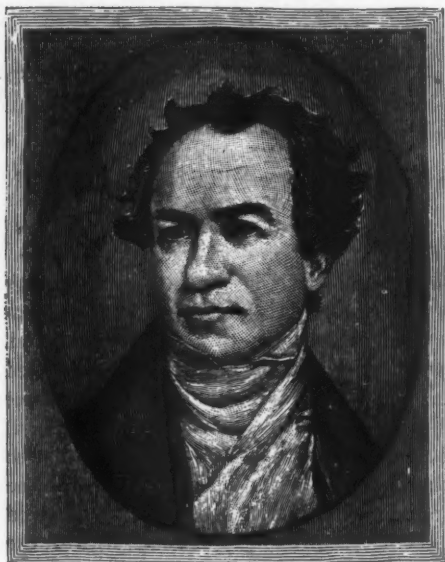
1824-25.*

(Continued from page 544.)

Oct. 5, General Lafayette arrived at Chester at eleven o'clock
1824. at night, and was escorted by troops from the boat landing through the town, which was brilliantly illuminated. The 1st City Troop went by land to Chester. It assembled at three P. M., October 5, at Vaux Hall, and arrived at Chester at sundown, and took quarters at Mrs. Mary Engles' National Hotel. Upon the arrival of the boat the Troop paraded with Major Wilson's battalion, and escorted the General to the Ladomus House, where the wound in his foot, which he received at Brandywine, was dressed. The General was received with the usual honors. Dr. Samuel Anderson delivered the address of welcome to the town, and then the General was taken at one o'clock in the morning to the old Court House to partake of a banquet, prepared by the Chester ladies, over which Colonel Anderson presided, and listened to the customary thirteen toasts. After this function he retired for a brief sleep at the home of Colonel Anderson. In the parade General Evans commanded the militia and George C. Leiper the civic part.

Oct. 6. The General arose early, and, after breakfasting with Colonel Anderson's family, set out at seven o'clock for Wilmington, accompanied by an escort of the local militia and the 1st City Troop, which continued with him to the Delaware State line and then left him. Previous to the Troop's parting with the General, an address, written by David Paul Brown, was handed to the General, on behalf of the Troop, by Lieutenant Anthony Simmons. The Troop then escorted Governor Shulze back to Chester.

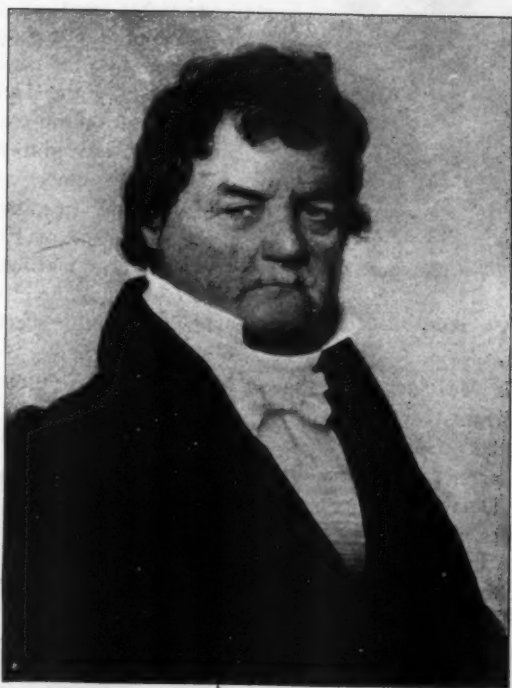
* From information supplied by members of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies of the United States. This illustrated account of the tour of the Nation's Guest was begun in our issue of July, 1895.



DAVID PAUL BROWN.

A civic escort, consisting of about 200 young men, dressed in black coats, black stocks and white pantaloons, handsomely mounted, and exhibiting the Revolutionary cockade and Lafayette badge, paraded between six and seven o'clock in Wilmington, Del., and, preceded by a handsome troop of Cavalry commanded by Captain Moore, repaired to the line

of the State, of Delaware. A fine band of music followed in their train. At about eight o'clock the Committee of Arrangements left Wilmington to proceed to the same point, attended by a train of carriages, for the reception of the General and his suite. At the State line the cavalcade was joined by a very large assemblage of citizens from the upper part of the State, on horseback, in like manner equipped with the Revolutionary cockade and Lafayette badge, and carrying branches of evergreen. The cavalcade formed on the road—Captain Moore's troop of Cavalry on the right, and the civic guard extending in a long line to the left. About ten o'clock notice was received of the approach of the General, who soon after appeared, preceded by the 1st Philadelphia Troop of Cavalry, a corps of Light Artillery, and attended by His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, the secretary of that State, Moulton C. Rogers, Esq.; the governor's aid, General Simon Bernard, a large suite of officers, the Philadelphia Committee of Arrangements, two or three



COLONEL JOSEPH ANDERSON.



LOUIS McLANE.

companies of Foot, and a great concourse of people. The Pennsylvania troops proceeded along the Delaware line and formed on the extreme left. The venerable and illustrious guest of the nation was saluted by the band and received by the Delaware committee on the road, and was, in a very graceful and dignified manner, committed to their hospitality by the Governor of Pennsylvania, who then took leave of General Lafayette in a feeling and affectionate address.

Louis McLane, Esq., the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, welcomed the General upon his arrival in the State of Delaware, in an address, and was replied to in a speech replete with feeling allusions to the part taken by the State in the Revolutionary War, and to the heroism of the gallant regiment of Delaware, of whose soldierly conduct the General said he had often been an eyewitness. A great number of citizens, who all eagerly sought a glance



ISAAC ANDERSON.

of his eye or a shake of his hand, were then introduced to the General, who recognized among those around him Majors Peter Jaquett, Caleb P. Bennett and Captain Allen McLane, aged eighty years, who, dressed in his Continental uniform, was on his horse—and other distinguished Revolutionary officers of the Delaware regiment. The General was then conducted by the committee to the carriage prepared for him, drawn by four white horses, and the procession moved towards Wilmington. Captain



CAPTAIN CALEB PREW BENNETT.

Moore's troop lead the procession, the band followed; next came the Committee of Arrangements, in carriages; General Lafayette, in an open barouche, accompanied by Louis McLane, Esq.; Revolutionary officers in another barouche, followed by a train of carriages, all escorted by the civic guard from Wilmington; the guard composed of mounted citizens from Upper Delaware, brought up the rear. The procession moved with great

order towards Wilmington. It passed under a handsome arch erected on Naaman's creek bridge, decorated with evergreens and exhibiting a likeness of Washington, and with the motto inscribed: "Delaware Welcomes Lafayette." Upon its appearance within view of the borough, on the brow of Shellpot Hill, about two miles from Wilmington, the citizens were apprized of its approach by a salute of thirteen guns. At Prospect Hill, a quarter



MAJOR PETER JAQUETT.

of a mile from the borough, the procession was joined by upwards of one hundred Free Masons, preceded by the grand master of the State, J. G. Brinckle, Esq., and attended by the officers of the different lodges. The crowd was immense. Aged men were seen, tottering under the weight of years, crowding around the carriage of Lafayette, and seeking a grasp of the hand whose

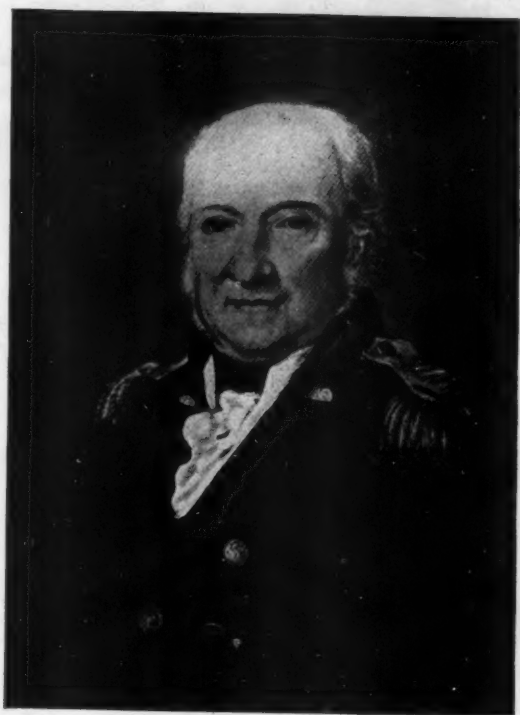


COLONEL SAMUEL B. DAVIS, U. S. ARMY.



CAPTAIN ALLEN MCLANE.

first blow had been struck for American liberty near the spot where he now stood. The flourishing village of Brandywine exhibited itself in its fairest colors. "The procession halting opposite to the residence of the late Joseph Tatnall, which had been the residence of Lafayette while he was stationed in this place during the Revolutionary War, he saluted the son of that gentleman, who was standing in his door with his family, invited him to approach and addressed him in the most grateful and affectionate terms." The bridge on the Brandywine was beautifully ornamented by the ladies, with evergreens and flowers arrayed in festoons. Crossing the bridge, the procession moved down Market street to Hanover, and through the different streets appointed by the Committee of Arrangement, until it returned through Front to Market, along which it proceeded to the Town Hall. At the intersection of Market and Queen streets, the



CAPTAIN HENRY GEDDES, U. S. NAVY.



READ MANSION, NEW CASTLE, DEL.

General alighted and walked through a line formed by his Masonic brethren, who paid him the highest honors of the craft. At the Town Hall, the civil authorities of the borough and a multitude of citizens and strangers were introduced to him.



"LONVIERS," THE RESIDENCE OF VICTOR MARIE DU PONT, NEW CASTLE, DEL.



VICTOR MARIE DU PONT.

1767-1827.

From portrait owned by Mrs. Charles I. Du Pont.

Among the prominent men who came to greet him were Colonel Davis, U. S. Army, and Captain Geddes, U. S. Navy. An address was presented to him, on the part of his Masonic brethren, by Mr. Brinckle. As the General was passing down Market street he recognized Mrs. Connell, daughter of Rev. Dr. Read, at a window, and as soon as he could get away from the crowd he went to call upon her, as he had known her in Paris.

Between three and four o'clock the General sat down to a very elegant collation, prepared in the long room at the Town Hall. About one hundred persons were at the table. After the cloth was removed numerous patriotic toasts were drank, which



RESIDENCE OF NICHOLAS VAN DYKE, NEW CASTLE, DEL.



MRS. VICTOR MARIE DU PONT.

1770-1837.

(DAUGHTER OF THE MARQUIS DE PELLPORT.)

From portrait owned by Mrs. Willard Sautsbury, Jr.



GENERAL S. SMITH.

were accompanied by appropriate airs from a band stationed in the room.

At five o'clock Lafayette left the banquet, and again taking his seat in his carriage, attended by Captain Moore's Troop and a civic escort, proceeded to New Castle and went directly to the residence of Victor Marie Du Pont, Esq., with whom he went to the residence of Nicholas Van Dyke, United

States Senator from Delaware, and there witnessed the marriage of Mr. Van Dyke's daughter, Dorcas Montgomery Van Dyke* to Charles Irenée Du Pont, son of Mr. Victor Marie Du Pont.

The wedding was the greatest social event the old town of New Castle ever experienced. Upon this occasion Senator Van Dyke allowed the door and windows to remain open so that the crowd about the mansion could see General Lafayette and also the wedding ceremony. The chair occupied by Lafayette was slightly elevated over all others in the room and festooned with flowers. After the ceremony Lafayette, of course, kissed the bride. Rev. Dr. Prestman performed the marriage ceremony.

After the wedding the General took supper with Mrs. George Read, widow of the Signer, and again set out with his escort, and the night was far advanced when he reached Frenchtown where the Maryland authorities greeted him.

The steamboat *United States*, Captain Tripp, left Baltimore on Wednesday, October 6, to receive General Lafayette at Frenchtown. She was furnished in the most splendid manner, and among her passengers was the committee from the corporation, John B. Morris, chairman, and Colonels Lloyd and Dickinson, aids to the Governor. The military committee consisted

* This lady died in 1838, and in 1841 Mr. Du Pont married 2d, Ann, daughter of Henry M. Ridgeley, of Dover, Del., United States Senator. Communicated by Mrs. Charles I. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del., and Mrs. Willard Saulsbury, Jr.



CHARLES IRENÉE DU PONT.

1797-1869.

From portrait owned by Miss Mary Van Dyke Du Pont.

of Major-General Harper and suite, and Colonels Steuart, Robinson, Sheppard, Miltenberger, Heath, Edes, Leakin and Stiles, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry and Major Hoffman. General Smith and Colonel Paul Bentalou, of Pulaski's Legion, attended to represent the Society of the Cincinnati, and a few invited gentlemen were present, among them Mr. Du Bois Martin, aged eighty-three, who provided and commanded the vessel in which Lafayette escaped from Bordeaux to America. The party dined *en route* in great glee and drank many toasts. When the boat arrived at Frenchtown, the Governor's aids, accompanied by a squadron of Cavalry, proceeded to meet the General at the Delaware-Maryland line.

Oct. 7. Upon the General's arrival at the State line, after one o'clock in the morning, he was presented by Louis McLane, Esq., chairman of the Delaware Committee, to the aids of the Governor of Maryland. The first aid announced the General in very appropriate and warm terms, in behalf of Governor Stevens, a cordial welcome to the State of Maryland, and informed him that they were ready to escort him to headquarters which were established at Fort McHenry. The General was then seated in the carriage drawn by four grays, and arrived at Frenchtown a little after two o'clock, to which place the Delaware Committee accompanied him. Mr. McLane there, on parting, made a most feeling address, in behalf of himself and associates, and took an affectionate leave. The aids of the Governor of Maryland then conducted the General on board the steamboat, where the deputations received him formally upon the deck. Speeches were made by Mr. Morris and General Harper.

General Smith and Colonel Bentalou stepped forward and announced to him the object of their mission, and the joy felt in meeting him again. The General embraced them in the warmest and most affectionate manner, and inquired particularly after his old friends and associates "in times that tried men's souls." The meeting of the General with the amiable, retiring, and venerable Mr. Du Bois Martin, was of a most touching character—they held each other by the hand and conversed together in French for a considerable time. After the introductions were gone through, Captain Tripp announced that he had an enter-



MRS. CHARLES IRENÉE DU PONT.

1806-1838.

From portrait owned by Miss Mary Van Dyke Du Pont.

tainment ready for the company. They all followed the General to the cabin, and a little after three o'clock in the morning the General repaired to the ladies' cabin, prepared for his lodging room, and invited Mr. John Quincy Adams, who had joined the party at Frenchtown,* to accompany him. During the night, particularly the early part of it, the rain poured down in torrents, in which the Cavalry and the Governor's aids were drenched. Just as the steamboat entered the Patapsco, the threatening clouds dispersed, the sun shone forth in its brightest effulgence, and seemed to bid "Welcome to Lafayette."

Oct. 7. On approaching Fort McHenry the steamboats *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Philadelphia* and *Eagle*, all beautifully dressed with flags, came down the river full of anxious citizens, to meet the *United States*, and passed around her. The people on board waved their hats and gave oft-repeated cheering. The five boats in line, the *United States* leading, proceeded to the fort,

* From the published diary of Mr. Adams (Memoirs of John Quincy Adams, vol VI), we learn that on Sunday, October 3 (see *ante* p. 539), Mr. Adams occupied by invitation, a seat in the pew of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll at Christ Church. He states that Bishop White upon this occasion preached a communion-day sermon, and made no adaptation of any part of the service to the occasion of Gen. Lafayette's presence. After this church service Mr. Adams went with Richard Peters, Jr., and Dr. Jones, of Georgia, to dine at "Belmont" with Judge Peters, where he says he met a Quaker named Kersey, an eloquent preacher. Judge Peters showed the party in his garden a Spanish chestnut-tree, the nut of which was planted by Gen. Washington just before his retirement from the Presidency. Mr. Lafayette, Mr. Le Vasseur, Mr. S. Breck and Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, were also of this dinner party. Miss Peters, the Judge's daughter, who kept his house, was the only lady present. Mr. Adams records, October 4, that Gen. Lafayette was made an honorary member of the Washington Benevolent Society, that he visited with the General a number of the public institutions of Philadelphia, including the Schuylkill Water Works, and that they called upon the two Misses Bollman at Mr. Nickson's, their relation. October 5, he accompanied Mr. John Vaughan to the Academy of Fine Arts, where Mr. Hopkinson delivered diplomas to Gen. Lafayette and his son as honorary members. Mr. Adams relates that with "Mrs. Adams and the girls" he reached Frenchtown at 8.30 in the evening of October 6, in the stage, and then received an invitation from the Baltimore committees, waiting there with the *United States*, to go with them and in company with Gen. Lafayette, to Baltimore. He accepted this invitation and recommended Mrs. Adams and the girls to the attention of Capt. Finch and Mr. B. O. Tayloe, and the boat, in which they were, immediately left the wharf. Mr. Adams did not accompany Gen. Lafayette on his *entrée* to the city of Baltimore, but accepted a seat in Mr. William Patterson's carriage, and was driven to Barney's tavern, Fountain Inn, where he witnessed the reception of Lafayette.



CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

and as they came alongside alternately the passengers saluted the General, which compliment he received uncovered, in the most cordial and delicate manner. The landing was a very interesting scene. The first barge, commanded by Captain Gardner, and manned by twelve Baltimore shipmasters, was the first that made for the shore—it contained General Lafayette, Mr. Secretary Adams, General Smith, Mr. Martin and Mr. Morris. In the second boat were Mr. Lafayette, Mr. Le Vasseur, Colonel Bentalou, Mr. Patterson and the Governor's aids. The General was received at the platform at Fort McHenry, by Colonel Jacob Hindman, U. S. Army, and Edward G. Woodyear, a member of the Committee of Arrangement. The officers of the army and navy in Baltimore, the citizen volunteers at Fort McHenry during the bombardment, the Committee of Vigilance and Safety



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

of 1814, and the officers of the late 36th and 38th U. S. regiments of Infantry had their stations, and the General passed through their line on his march up to the "star fort." Upon entering the gate the troops of the garrison presented arms—then opened to the right and left, which brought to his view the army tent of Washington.* Governor Samuel Stevens, Jr., advanced from the tent and greeted the General with an address to which General Lafayette made the following reply :

* "Washington's War House. This relic of the father of our country arrived at Baltimore on September 18, and was landed from the Georgetown packet, under a national salute and escorted to its place of deposit, in the Exchange, by one of the volunteer corps of the city. On the 15th inst. it was removed, under the superintendence of the committee of the Cincinnati, guarded by Captain Simonson's company of light infantry, to fort McHenry, where it is to be pitched for the reception of Gen. Lafayette. It was drawn in a car beautifully decorated with flags, roses and wreaths



MRS. LOUISA CATHARINE (JOHNSON) ADAMS.

While your excellency is pleased so kindly to welcome me in the name of the citizens of Maryland, the lively gratitude which this most gratifying reception cannot fail to excite, associates in my heart, with a no less profound sense of my old obligations to this State, both as an American general and a personal friend. I am happy, sir, to have the honor to meet you in this fort, so gallantly defended during the late war, in presence of the brave colonel, of the worthy volunteers, whose glory, on that memorable occasion, I have enjoyed with the profound feelings of an American veteran. It was by a Maryland colonel in the year 1777, that the British received, in the gallant defense of an important fort, one of the first lessons of what they were to expect from American valor and patriotism. The Maryland line, sir, in the Continental army, has been conspicuous, not only in days of victory, but on days either unfortunate or

of laurel; in the centre, supporting the flag of the Cincinnati, sat the venerable George Cole, one of those heroes who gallantly contended for our liberties at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. It was a most interesting spectacle, and the enthusiastic veneration manifested on the occasion showed how deeply rooted in the hearts of freemen is the memory of 'our hero,' our friend and our country's preserver.'—*Local Newspaper.*



GENERAL J. E. HOWARD.

dubious. This tent, sir, under which I now answer your affectionate address, the monument erected to the memory of our great and good commander-in-chief, the column of a later date, bearing testimonies of a most glorious event, my entrance in a city long ago dear to me, and now become so beautiful and prosperous, fill my heart with sentiments, in which you have had the goodness to sympathize. Accept, sir, the tribute of my respectful and affectionate gratitude to the citizens of this State, and their honored chief magistrate.

The Governor then conducted Lafayette to the tent, where he found the Society of the Cincinnati, the patriarchs of the Revolution—here

he was received and embraced by all of them—the scene was one of the most impressive and heart-touching that was ever witnessed; all were convulsed into tears of joy and gratulation.* As soon as the feeling of the occasion had a little subsided, Colonel Howard presented an address to which the General made the following reply :

The pleasure to recognize my beloved companions in arms ; the sound of names whose memory is dear to me ; this meeting under the consecrated tent where we so often have pressed around our paternal commander-in-chief ; excite emotions which your sympathizing hearts will better feel than I can express. This fort also, most nobly defended in the last war, while it brings the affecting recollection of a confidential friend in my military family, associates with it the remembrance of the illustrious defense of another fort, in the Revolutionary War, by the friend now near me [Gen. Smith]. It has been the lot of the Maryland line to acquire glory, in instances of bad as well as good fortune, and to whom can I better speak of the glory of that line, than in addressing Col. Howard? My dear brother soldiers, my feelings are too strong for utterance. I thank you most affectionately.

The meeting of Lafayette with the venerable Charles Carroll, Colonel Howard, Generals Steuart, Reed, Benson, and other Revolutionary soldiers, in the tent of Washington, had a most powerful effect on the feelings of all. He grasped their



GENERAL JOHN STRICKER.

* With reference to this interesting scene, Mr. Adams, at the dinner given to the General on the evening of his third day in Baltimore, offered the following beautiful sentiment : " The tears of glory, gratitude and joy, in the tent of Washington."

hands, he folded them in his arms, and, with his eyes brimful of tears, and others who, like him, had fairly stood in the hottest of the fight in many battles, were dissolved by the pressure of the recollections that thickened upon them. He recognized several of them, especially sergeant Everhardt, who had once been instrumental in saving his life in battle. Within the tent was a part of the camp equipage of Washington, containing knives, plates, etc., which were exposed to view. On one side of the tent was placed an American cannon and on the other side a French one, both of which had been used at the siege of Yorktown. After the presentation of General Macomb, Colonels Jones and Hook, and Major Vandeventer, of the U. S. Army, with Captains Nicholson and Claxton, of the Navy, George Washington Custis, the owner of the tent, and several ladies, an elegant collation was offered, prepared by the latter.

Upon leaving the "star fort," to make his *entrée* into the city, the General was handed into a splendid barouche, drawn by four black horses, attended by grooms in full livery. Seated with him were Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, General S. Smith and Colonel Howard. The General's son, Mr. Le Vasseur and Governor Stevens occupied the next barouche; a third contained General Stricker, Colonel Bentalou and Mr. Du Bois Martin; the Committee of Arrangement and the Society of the Cincinnati followed in carriages. Upon passing the outer gate of the fort, the General was received by a body of Cavalry. The 1st City Troop preceded him, the 2d City Troop fell in after the carriages, and the escort was closed by the remaining troops, comprising a corps of 700 Horse, well mounted and handsomely equipped. As he passed Federal Hill a detachment of Artillery saluted him with twenty-four guns.

C. H. B.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL JOHN STEELE.

BY SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER.

John Steele was born in Drummond township, Lancaster county, Pa., in June, 1758. He was the third son of William Steele, Sr., and his wife, Rachel Carr, of Maryland. William



GENERAL JOHN STEELE.*

Captain 8th Company, 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Line.

Steele was a man of prominence in the early part of the century. He gave to the colonies liberally of his means and counsel; to

* From portrait owned by Miss Ellen B. Foster, Philadelphia.

the patriot army three sons—Captain Archibald Steele, Captain William Steele and General John Steele. His youngest son, James Steele, rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the War of 1812. Several of his grandsons achieved honor in the same war.



MRS. JOHN STEELE.*

The parents of John Steele had destined him to become a clergyman; he was under the tuition of the Rev. James Latta, D. D., at Chestnut Level, when he heard the call of his country to arms. He declared to his venerable preceptor, that until his country was free from England's yoke he must relinquish his studies for the camp. So at the age of seventeen, asking advice or consent from no one, he enlisted as a private.

* From portrait owned by Miss Ellen B. Foster, Philadelphia.

His eldest brother, Archibald Steele,* had raised a company and marched to Boston where it was incorporated in a regiment and placed under command of Benedict Arnold. This was the regiment that made the celebrated march through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec in the winter of 1775, and has ever been remembered as one memorable in the annals of America. Archibald Steele was a man of magnificent physique, of heroic daring, and great intrepidity. After his return from Quebec, he was appointed by Washington colonel of a Western expedition. Upon joining the army in New Jersey, he first learned that his brothers William and John were serving with the army and asked General Hand if he thought his brother John would be compe-

* Harris' "Biographical History" says: "Archibald Steele, a brother of General John Steele, was a man of great intrepidity and resolute daring. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution he and a man named Smith raised a company in Lancaster county and marched to Boston, where they were organized into a regiment and placed under the command of Benedict Arnold. This was the regiment that made the celebrated march through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec in the winter of 1775, which has ever been remembered as one memorable in the annals of American history. During this month Archibald Steele had the command of a party of men who were selected to go before the army and mark out the roads and crossing places; and on the arrival of the army at the St. Lawrence he was appointed superintendent of the crossing of the river. At the head of his company Steele marched with the army to the attack upon Quebec, but upon the fall of General Montgomery the Americans retreated, and Arnold's division were all taken prisoners. He was badly wounded in the left hand, two of his fingers having been carried away by a musket shot.

"The following may be cited as showing the heroic daring of Captain Archibald Steele: On one occasion as the Americans were crossing a river in bark canoes, these were filled to their utmost capacity with men, and Captain Steele, seeing no room in the canoe, leaped into the river, rested his hands on the stern of the boat, whilst one of the men therein sat upon them, and thus was he dragged through the floating ice to the opposite shore. When they reached the shore life was almost extinct; the soldiers wrapped him in their blankets and rolled him over the ground to infuse new life in him. On his return home from the Quebec expedition he met the American army in New Jersey, and was informed by General Hand that two of his brothers, John Steele and William Steele, were then serving with the army. Captain Archibald Steele asked General Hand if he thought his brother John would be competent to assume the command of a company (being but eighteen years of age). Hand replied that he would warrant his qualification, and the commission was procured. Archibald Steele was afterward appointed quarter-master-general, a position he retained for some considerable time. He was appointed by Washington colonel of a Western expedition, but sickness prevented the acceptance of the command. He held for some time in Philadelphia his position of military storekeeper. He died in Philadelphia in 1832, aged ninety-one years."

tent to assume the command of a company, being but eighteen years of age, General Hand replied he would warrant his qualification, and a captain's commission was procured for John Steele and he was placed in command of a veteran company.

Captain John Steele was severely wounded at Brandywine, in fact, was at one time, thought to be dead. Six faithful soldiers carried him several miles, taking him to the home of two ladies, who, though entire strangers, nursed him assiduously. His father heard what had befallen his son, and after much search, found and had him removed to his own home in Lancaster county.

Returning health and strength restored the young soldier to the army, not discouraged by what he had suffered. He commanded the bodyguard of Mrs. Washington while she lived at Morristown, and, during General Washington's absence, was a member of her household.* He afterward was field officer

* DEAR WILL:—I have omitted several opportunities of writing with a daily expectation of seeing you, and my brother Jake,† which I now cease to hope for, as we have taken the field for several days in consequence of a sudden, and unexpected excursion of the enemy, from Staten Island into Jersey, who have (as usual) committed the most cruel and wanton depredations by burning and destroying the houses of many peaceable and defenseless inhabitants; but the most striking instance of their barbarity was in taking the life of a most amiable lady, wife of Parson Caldwell, of Springfield, who left nine small children, the youngest eight months old, which sat on its mamma's lap a witness to the cruel murder, though insensible of its loss; nor did their barbarity end there, for after several skirmishes (in which it is thought we killed at least 150 and a proportionable number wounded, together with several officers, one of which was General Stirling) they retired to Elizabeth Town Point, where they remained fortifying and possessing themselves of parts of the town; and 'tis said that two nights ago they made an indiscriminate sacrifice of all the females of the place—a cruel slaughter, indeed! Yesterday a captain from the British army deserted to us, the cause to me unknown, but he is beyond doubt a damned rascal but it all conspires to make glorious the once dreaded (though now ignominious) arms of Britain.

I am at present enjoying myself incomparably well in the family of Mrs. Washington whose guard I have had the honor to command since the absence of the General and the rest of the family, which is now six or seven days. I am happy in the importance of my charge, as well as in the presence of the most amiable woman upon earth, whose character, should I attempt to describe I could not do justice to—but will only say that I think it unexceptionable; the first and second night after I came it was expected that a body of the enemy's horse would pay us a visit, but I was well prepared to receive them, for I had not only a good detachment of well-disciplined troops under my command, but four members of Congress who came volunteers with their muskets, bayonets and ammunition. I assure you they have disposed of a

of the day at the surrender of Yorktown. After the war ended, poor and broken in health, he returned to his home, with the glory of having served his country faithfully. He then married Abigail Ann Bailey, daughter of Francis Bailey, of Lancaster county, Pa. This was the consummation of a love affair dating from his college days. She had many suitors more eligible from a worldly point of view than the young soldier. She, however, remained true to her early love, telling her father, when urged to accept more desirable offers, she would marry John Steele or no one.

Mrs. Steele was a woman of firmness, decision, enterprise and activity. She united all the more amiable attributes of an accomplished woman. Interesting in this connection is the fact that the title, "the Father of his Country," was first applied to Washington by Francis Bailey, father of Mrs. Steele. He was the publisher of an almanac in Lancaster in 1779, on the frontispiece of which is a portrait of Washington. A picture of Fame holds in one hand the portrait in a medallion, and with the other to her lips a bugle, from which issues the words "Des Landes Pater," or "Father of his Country."

General John Steele was an original member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. After his marriage he established a paper manufactory on the Octorara creek, at the town of Steeleville, which was named in his honor. Agriculture was his favorite pursuit, and from the paper manufactory he retired to the lands which he had inherited. While living there he several times represented his district in the House of Represen-

greater share of spirits than you have ever seen in that body, or perhaps ever will see as long as they exist. I leave you to judge whether there is not considerable merit due their commander. I only wish I had a company of them to command for a campaign; and if you would not see an alteration in the constitution of our army against the next, I would suffer to lose my ears and never command a Congressman again. The rations they have consumed considerably overbalances all their service done as volunteers—for they have dined with us every day nearly and drank as much wine as they would earn in six months.

Make my best love to my dear sister Betsy, parents, brothers and sisters, as well as to all my good neighbors; but in a most particular manner, to somebody I can't write to you for fear of miscarriage.

I am your affectionate brother,

HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, }
June 14, '80. }

JACK STEELE.

† Jacob Bailey.

tatives and in the Senate of Pennsylvania. In 1808 he was appointed collector of the revenue of the United States for the port of Philadelphia. He filled this important office with exemplary ability and fidelity, until forced by ill health to resign in 1826. It was deemed a thing incredible that a farmer, not bred to merchandise, could manage so complicated and extensive an establishment as the custom house of Philadelphia; but no collector had ever filled the office more satisfactorily. In the school of Washington he had been trained to system and punctuality.

General Steele was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church of Chestnut Level. In the Third Presbyterian Church, on Pine street, Philadelphia, he was a trustee, and one of its most valued members until his death. His devotion to his country was intelligent and ardent; he was a zealous advocate for our representative system of government, for domestic manufactures, for internal improvements and agricultural pursuits. A politician, but not one anxious to aggrandize himself; a patriot who believed in his country as he believed in his religion.

After forty-three years of a happy married life, General Steele died February 27; two weeks later his wife, Abigail, died, March 13, 1827. They were buried in the churchyard of the Third Presbyterian Church, on Pine street, Philadelphia.

BROWNING.

ORIGIN OF THE SURNAME.

That the doctors of philology are as prone to differ from each other as are the doctors of medicine is apparent from the number of definitions and derivations they give of the surname Browning. As instances of this the writer gives the following evidence:

Farguson, in his "Surnames as a Science," says: It is a compound of the surname Brown and *ing*. That *ing* is an Anglo-Saxon and ancient German patronymic. Hence Browning means the son of Brown, hence Brownson, or Bronson. Or, it is of local Anglo-Saxon form, as Brown-*ing*, meaning brown-meadow, *ing* being translated meadow. Again in Farguson's "Teutonic Name System," he says Browning is the anglicized form of *Bruning*, old German of the eighth century, which seems more likely.

But Lower, in his "Patronymica Britannica," recognizing this latter origin, says it was usually written *Bruning*, and that it is an Anglo-Saxon baptismal name, referring originally to the color of the complexion of the bearer.

A still more fanciful derivation, or definition of the surname is given in Davies' "English Glossary." It says that Browning is perhaps a form of Brownie, a witch! Lapland was famous for them and they were supposed to be able to sell winds to sailors. For instance, in Pliny, book XIX, proem, it is written: "Man is so wicked and ungracious, his wit so inventive, that he will be sowing, tending and plucking that with his own hand that calls for nothing else at sea but winds, and never rests till Browning be come."

Other philologists seem to agree with Farguson, and derive the surname from its compounds, *Brown* and *ing*. They derive *Brown* from the Anglo-Saxon *brun*, to burn; from the German *brennen*; French, *brun*, meaning dark, dun, etc.; and define *ing* as an Anglo-Saxon noun, equivalent to the Icelandic *eing*, and the Welsh *inge*, meaning a common pasture, or meadow, which definition can find support in the surnames Brownfield, Brownhill, Brownlee, Brownlow, Brunell, etc. This theory, you will

see, may find support in the system of allotting of lands among the Anglo-Saxons, which will be hereafter considered.

Dr. Guest, in his "*Origines Celticae*," goes a step further into the derivation of the surname and deducts *Brun*, or Brown from *Bru*, Irish for border, or brink, and *n*, or *en*, a corruption of *an*, the Anglo-Saxon genitival ending.

However, in this connection, it is well to note that when Dr. Guest defines the termination *ing* further on he says *ing*: "is a late corruption for *an*, which entered frequently into the Anglo-Saxon names of towns, as Witt-an-tun, now Whittington, Earm-an-tun, now Ermington, Hunt-an-dun, now Huntingdon, etc. In some few cases the *an* is now represented by *en*, or simply *n*, as Chelt-en-ham, Ork-n-ey, etc.; but in the vast majority of cases *an* has been corrupted into *ing*."

As all evidence points to Browning being originally an Anglo-Saxon word and surname, we can incidentally glance at the early history of the race, one of whose tribes or clans was the Browning. The fatherland of the modern English race was what was called in the fifth century A. D., Angeln, now Schleswig, a district of the peninsula that parts the Baltic sea from the North sea, the home of the Angli at the height of the prosperity of the ancient Roman Empire, about A. D. 107, or of the Cimbrii, of older date, a branch of the great Germanii.

Joining the Angli on the south were the Saxons, at the same time, and on the north the Jutes, all belonging to the Low German branch of the Teutonic family, all united by bonds of kinship, speech and social and political institutions. When the Romans withdrew their cohorts from their province of Britain, in the fifth century, A. D., the island was at the mercy of the natives, or at least the peoples the Romans found there, the Picts and Scots, till it was invaded by the followers of Hengest and Horsa, in A. D. 450, from Jutland, and afterwards by Cerdic and Cynric, in the year 495, with only the Saxons, who were followed by the Angli (Engle), who in time were to absorb the other German tribes and found the great English race, A. D. 577. These transplanted their home customs and laws onto Britain's soil and established kingdoms which existed till their new country was in turn wrested from them by the Normans.

In the early period of Anglo-Saxon settlement in Britain,

or England, the land was held in common by them, and after the fashion of their fatherland. The smallest and simplest of their common divisions is technically called a mark, or march (*mearc*), a word common in German muniments. This was the first general division of land, next in order to the large private estates, or alods. It was a plot of land, defined, or marked out, as its name denoted, on which a number of freemen had settled for the purpose of cultivation of the soil and for the sake of mutual profit and protection. It comprised both arable land and pasture. The word mark has also a legal as well as a territorial meaning. It is a member of the State. It represents those who dwell upon the land, in relation to their privileges and rights, both as respects themselves and others. The original basis on which all Teutonic society rests. It was a voluntary association of freemen, who maintained a system of cultivation for their own common benefit, and from which they jealously excluded their neighbors of the other marks. The court of markmen had supreme jurisdiction over all the marks.

These Anglo-Saxon marks of England were great family unions, comprising households of various degrees of wealth, rank and authority, in direct descent from common ancestors, or from the culture-hero of the particular tribe, all sharing in the same religious rites, and all known to themselves and to their neighbors by one general surname, derived from appearance, location, occupation, etc.

The original significance of these names is interesting. Many hypotheses are formed to account for their ancient aggregations. Probably the most plausible is that of a single family, itself claiming descent through some hero from the gods, and gathering scattered families around it, thus retaining the administration of the family rites of religion and giving its own name to all the rest of the community, which was generally an irregular compound in the composition of which the former portion is a patronymic in *ing*, declined in the genitive plural. The second portion is a mere definition of the locality, to wit, *tun* or *dun*, *ton* or *don*, as *Brun-an-ga-tun*, the village, or settlement of the *Brun-an-gas*, or Brownings.

In a few cases the patronymic stands alone in the nominative plural as *Bruningas*, set down as one of the ancient Anglo-

Saxon marks, in "Codex Diplomaticus," by Mr. J. M. Kemble, and also mentioned in his "Saxons in England."

The union of several marks, some claim, was called by the Anglo-Saxons *ga* (*gau*, in German), which has been superseded by *scir*, or shire. The *ga* was a petty kingdom, or principality, or a shire-division, as *Brun-an-scir*. Others say the *gas* were political bodies, and became, in time, lost in revolutions, but the marks, having personality, passed from one system of aggregations to another without losing their particular character or name.

The Brûningas were a tribe, or sept among the earliest Anglo-Saxon settlers in Britain, and although the name Brûningas is understood also by many philologists, as above, and by Kemble, according to his "List of Towns and Settlements in England," who says *Brûningas* (Anglo-Saxon) *Bruninga* (old German of Foerstermasm) in Austria, means (*i. e.*, *Brôn*, according to "Liber Vitæ," and *Bruyn*) a settlement, according to Frisian. Farguson also refers to *Bruningus* (or *Bruningas*, as in "Liber Vitæ") as being understood to mean a settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain, yet Seebohm takes a different view of the origin of the name *Bruningas*. He claims the name represents the social and political station of the people bearing it.

Theirs, he says, was an embryo manor, the system which grew in England from the ancient Roman and Germanic land systems of Europe.

The personal name *Brun* with the patronymic suffix *ing*, or *ingas* is strong evidence for the manorial character of the estate of the people which occupied it.

Seebohm's "English Village Community" says it is wrong to suppose the local names ending in *ing*, or its plural form *ingas*, represent the original clan-settlements of the German conquerors of Britain, the successors there of the Romans. And that we must not rely on these suffixes to base a theory of German mark systems, nor are they evidence of settlements on the basis of free village community as appeared to those of a manorial type.

Local names with the suffix *ing* are found on the continent of Europe as well as in England. Seebohm, in the tracing of the connection of the tribal system of the Germanic with local

names, says the fixing of a particular personal name to a locality implies settlement. It implies not only a departure from the old nomadic habits on the part of the whole tribe, but also the absence within the territory of the tribe of only temporary habitations, or the shifting of families from one homestead to another—common to a late date in Wales and Ireland. That when these became fixed abodes, or permanent settlements, after the shifting tribal stage, or the semi-nomadic—personal names attached themselves to places, and suffixes were used, involving the idea of fixed abodes. What was the nature of these tribal households which a local name with a patronymic suffix represents?

Seeböhm cites Welsh customs as to what a "tribal household" was like, and, ridiculing the idea of their being a "village community" under the German mark-system. The Welsh plan was the joint holding of the heirs of a common ancestor from the grandsire downward, with redistributions within it to make equality between the family and the kin to second cousins, the youngest son always retaining the original homestead in their divisions, as his holding. The holdings were named after the common ancestor and occupied by his heirs—called by the name of the original holders with the patronymic suffix. This name then became permanently attached to them. The distinctive mark of the tribal households was the joint holding for two or three generations and then the ultimate division of the holding among the male heirs, the youngest retaining the original ancestral homestead, which was the custom of "gavelkind," a custom yet in southeastern England, the old "Saxon shore," and in parts of northern Germany and northeastern France. The local names with the patronymic suffix are numerous, the suffix varying from the English *ing*, with its plural, *ingas*, the German *ing*, or *ung*, with its plural *ingas*, *ingen*, *ungen* and *ungun*, and the French *ign*, or *igny*, to the Swiss equivalent *ikon*, the Bohemian *ici*, and the wider Slavonic *its*, or *witz* and *ski*.

It seems to be clear that the termination *ing*, in its older plural form *ingas*, in Anglo-Saxon, not by any means always (in this connection he says also, as referred to before: *ing* also meant a low meadow by a river bank, as Clifton Ings, near York. Also it was sometimes used like *ers*, as "Ochringen," dwellers

on the river Ohra. In Denmark the individual strip in a meadow was an *ing*, and so the whole meadow would be the *ings*), but still in a large number of cases had a patronymic significance. There are many evidences of this in the Anglo-Saxon "Chronicle." An example of the individual family for generations herding together in the same homestead is in Bohemian and Slavic districts, and there the number of local names ending in *ici*, or *owici* (equivalent to *ing*, or *ingas*), and *ilz* and *witz*, goes to confirm the connection of the patronymic suffix with the holding of the co-heirs of an original holder. The family names gave the application of their abode (not many of these can now be identified or located), with addition of *ham*, or *tun*. The largest portion of the places ending in *ing*, mentioned in Domesday Survey occurs east of a line drawn from The Wash to the Isle of Wight, and there are a greater number of *ings* in Sussex than in Essex.

The *ington* and *ingham* suffixes are now spread all over England. The greatest number of names ending in *ing*, without further suffix of *ham*, or *ton*, occur in the "old Saxon shore," where to some extent the "right of the youngest" still prevails.

The same is also true of the continent where the same system is in vogue. The *ings* were to be found all over the countries occupied by the German tribes even at the height of the Roman Empire, even into Rhætia (Austria) whither the *ings* came from the German mountains and forests beyond the Roman *limes* for conquest. By this it is to be understood that the Teutonic *Brun* tribe, through Roman influence and within Roman provinces, abandoned their roaming life and formed settlements which took their name and they themselves, from their new system, became *ingas*, and it was not till comparatively modern times the *ham*, or *tun* was added to the names of settlements through Roman example, and when the settlements took shape of manors, with a servile population upon them.

Another authority to derive the surname Browning from its apparent compound *Brown* and *ing*, is Bosworth's "Anglo-Saxon Dictionary." It defines the name as Anglo-Saxon, and says that this tongue is Angle, Engle, or English-Saxon, of the Platt, Low, or Northern part of Germany, brought into Britain by the Jutes, Angles and Saxons and modified. Those who remained in the

old country were called "Old Saxons" and their language Low German.

Bosworth's idea of Browning is it is a name composed of *Brown* and *ing*; that *Brown* is *brun*, an Anglo-Saxon adjective, meaning "brown," dusky, dark, etc., and that *ing* means "originating from, son of, descendant of," etc., while *ingas* is the plural form, and means "people of, race of, house of." From this we are to understand that the Bruningas, or Brownings were a dusky, dark-skinned race of Teutons.

In support of a portion of this definition is the idea of Bowditch, in "Suffolk Surnames," and Anderson, in "Genealogy and Surnames," who say the English surname Brown, Broun and Browne; the German Braun, the French Brune, mean simply "dark, or brown haired, dark, or brown complexioned." On the same idea Bardsley in "Our English Surnames," says: le Brun, Brune, was a nick-name (*ekename*), an added name, to designate some persons by sobriquet from complexion, or color of the hair, or beard.

John Timbs, F. S. A., in his "Ancestral Stories," says the name Browne is not derived, as believed, from the color brown, but boasts of a much higher origin; it is now well understood to be taken from the name of an office or position of dignity allied to chieftainship, which, in a Scandinavian form, is known as *Brân*, or *Bren*, and which was, with the numerous tribes of the northwest of Europe, the title of the chieftain, or head of the clan. From this may probably have come the French *Brun*, (Bruen, Broun) from which we get easily enough *Brown*.

In Domesday Book the surnames Brown and Browning, as written, do not appear. They are always given *Brun* and *Bruning*. That they were at an early date, before the Domesday Survey, distinct surnames in England is evident from many reasons. For instance, Leofric, Eorl of Mercia, was lord of the castle of *Brune* and the adjoining marshes, or marks. His son possessed this estate and castle of Brune, and from him they descended to William Rufus. The identity of this estate is found in the parish of Bourne, or Burn, in Aveland-Wapentake, Lincolnshire. The tribe of Bruningas was well scattered before the advent of the Normans in England; but, according to Sir Henry Ellis, in his "Introduction to Domesday Book," there was many

a Bruning holding land in England during the reign of the Saxon king, Edward the Confessor, and anterior to the time of the Great Survey, *temp.* A. D. 1086. Among the persons entered in the Domesday Book as there holding land were:

Bruning, in Kent, 6 hides.

" in Hants, 52 hides twice.

" in Wilts, 71 hides twice.

" in Somerset, 93 hides twice.

" in Hereford, 180 hides twice.

" in Warwick, 241 hides.

" " 241 hides twice.

" " 244 hides twice.

The latter Bruning held these lands when the Domesday Book was formed.

In the "Lists of Tenants in Capite"—tenants of lands in the time of the Norman Conquest of England, who held their lands immediately from the King, at the date of the first Great Survey of England, A. D. 1086, preserved in the Domesday Book—is this entry:

"*Bruning, Hants, 54 hides. Ulnod et Bruning dim. hid. ipse tenuerunt in paragis.*"

A hide, a unit of Anglo-Saxon assessment, was a normal holding of a free family, or a Saxon thane's demesne. It was a complete holding of 120 acres, valued at the price of a full plough team of eight oxen. It equals four yardlands, normal holding of two oxen, about thirty acres of plough land. Among the Under Tenants of Land in England, at the time of the Great Survey, as given in Domesday Book, was: "*Bruning, Warwick, 241*" (hides), as above noted.

These are the most ancient mentions of the surname in England, and it was not till long after the Norman Conquest that the name is found printed or written *Browning*. Nor was it until after this conquest that the surname appeared in public documents with a Christian, or baptismal, name prefixed.

Among the earliest instances of the use of the "Christian name" is found in "*Rotuli Curie Regis*," held before the Justiciaries, *temp.* Richard I. In it "*Hug' Brunig*" is mentioned as among those offering essoins at Hertford, October 6, 1198. He was probably the same "*Hug' Brunning*, Juror of Ardleigh,"

mentioned with "*Ric: Bruning*, tenant at Chingeford," in the Domesday Book of St. Paul's, London, 1222.

The latter name again appears in the "Registry of the Priory of St. Mary's," Worcester, in 1240, as "*Ricardus Brunning*." He is set down as a tenant of the church land, and "assessed for 'dimida noka,' " *i. e.*, half a noka—seven and one-half acres, or one-quarter of a virgate (thirty acres).

"*Brunig, filius Reginaldi*," is among the entries in the Charter Rolls (Rotuli Chartarum) of England, attached to a deed of conformation of land, 10 John, or 1208.

"*Thom: Bruning*," is mentioned in the Close Rolls of England, *temp.* 17 John, or 1215; and again in same, *temp.* 10 Hen. III., or 1226, are found the names of "*Osbertus et Stephanus Bruning*." The earliest mention the writer has discovered of what is the nearest to the present spelling of the surname is in Part I of "*Liber Customarum*," where "*Thomam Brounyng*" is mentioned in an Ordinance, dated 1297, "in relation to a new fair to be held in Soper's Lane, London." As an evidence of the corrupting of the spelling of the surname, we will take as an instance that of a settlement, that which is now called Barninghamtown, North Erpingham hundred, Norfolk, was originally called Bruningham, and since then variously styled Briningham, Burningham and Banningham, just as Brington (pronounced Briton), an ancient Anglo-Saxon settlement, a parish in Nobottle Hem, Northampton, was originally Brunington. Rye's "*Norfolk Topography*" and Blomefield's "*History of Norfolk*" will throw some light on the subject. Bringwyn, or Bruningwyn, a parish in Raglan hundred, Monmouthshire, and Bringingham, a parish in Hold hundred, Norfolk, are also examples of the corrupting of the original names.

In this connection it is interesting to note the surname of "*Aswaldus de Brunnigeh*," or *Aswald de Brunningham*, mentioned in "*Magnus Rotalus Pipal*" (the Great Roll of the Pipe), as of Lincolnshire, *temp.* Richard I.

As a relic or echo of our ancient Saxon tribe of *Bruningas*, we note Bruninge Acre, a "place" in Buckinghamshire, *temp.* John, mentioned in "*List of Fines*," at sitting of the Curia Regis, *circa*, A. D. 1200. This was, no doubt, originally a settlement, or unbounded possession, as Acre implies, of the *Bruningas*, just as

Brunangatun, or Bruningastown, was a town of the *Bruningas*. An instance of the original spelling of the surname is found in that of "*Adam Broninge*," which is also written *Brunning*, sheriff of London, 1259.

Brunanburg, Brunanbyrig, Brunanfeld, was a "town," the site of which is unknown, but here Æoelstan and Eodmund defeated the Scots, according to the Saxon "*Chronicle*," No. 937. See Kemble's "*Saxons in England*," p. 551, vol. II.

A still more singular spelling of the surname is found in "*Codex Diplomaticus*," "*Winthervs de Bruningisheim* ; miles," is a witness to Doc. 423, A. D. 1296. Two years later the same "*Wintherum de Bruningesheim*" is witness on Doc. 426, A. D. 1298. In this latter document are mentioned "*Margwardam et Henrichum fratres de Bruningeshiem*." And again in Mallett's "*Life of Master Rembrandt*," is the notice of a portrait painted by Rembrandt, which has been engraved by Oortman and etched by Muger of "*Secretary Bruyningh*." In 1878 this portrait was in the Cassel Gallery.

A later instance of the corruption of the spelling of the surname is found in that of "*Nicholas Brunynck*," who is mentioned in the catalogue of the MSS. of the Cottonian Library, in the British Museum as communicating by letter, in French, dated December 24, 1570, with Counsellor Wesenbeck, directing him to send intelligence of the Prince of Orange.

In 1621 was knighted April 8, at Whitehall, Albertus Bruyning one of the Ambassadors sent to the King from the States of the Low countries. (See "*Metcalf's Book of Knights*.")

Brunwin is also credited with being a corruption of Bruning, or Browning, while the surnames Brunning, Brunnings, Bruening, Brunninghaus, Brueninghaus are easily traceable.

C. H. B.

EPISODES OF THE "FRENCH SPOILIATION" PERIOD.

BY CAPT. H. W. HUBBELL, U. S. ARMY.

Captain Wilson Hubbell was the son of Amos Hubbell, of Newfield, now Bridgeport, Conn., a merchant and shipowner engaged in trade with the West Indies and Spanish main, and was born April 7, 1773. In October, 1796, while in command of sloop *Endeavor*, owned by his father, brother-in-law Ezekiel Hubbell and himself, bound from Newfield to Island St. Bartholomew, West Indies, he was captured by a French privateer and taken into Basse Terre, Gaudaloupe, and vessel and cargo condemned. In January, 1797, while in command of ship *Sally and Betsey*, Ezekiel Hubbell owner, on a voyage from Newfield to St. Croix, West Indies, he was again captured, taken into Havana, where ship and cargo were condemned.

In April, 1799, while in command of the sloop *Delight*, of Newfield, owned by his father, brother-in-law and self, he was captured for the third time, which resulted in his being murdered in the most heartless manner, as set forth in the following account preserved in the family, and corroborated by the affidavits of some of his crew, on file in Collectors office of Bridgeport, Conn.

William Hubbell died April 5, 1799, and one of the most aggravated deaths hat ever happened to man. He commanded the sloop *Delight*, of Bridgeport, for New Providence; from thence to Havana, when he returned from Havana to New Providence a second time. He then took a freight for the Havana, and on his passage he was captured by a French privateer and proceeded towards Hispaniola with said sloop. A few days after, Wilson Hubbell, Samuel Cable, seaman, and Josiah Burr, a cabin boy, rose upon the Frenchmen that had the sloop in possession, and retook her from them without the loss of blood, but they retained possession but a few hours. The French officer was walking the quarter deck smoking a cigar. Wilson Hubbell was sitting on the leeward rail, well assured, without fear of his enemy. The French officer dropped his cigar at the feet of Wilson Hubbell to give himself the advantage to commit his horrible deed, when under pretense of stooping down to pick up his cigar, he seized Wilson Hubbell by the feet and plunged him into the sea. The sea was calm at the time with a light breeze, and Capt. Hubbell being an excellent swimmer, swam for some time after the vessel, begging the obdurate Frenchman to spare his life, but deaf to all entreaties this iron-hearted man sailed on and allowed Capt. Hubbell to perish in the waves. Thus ended the life of a young man who was the idol of his family and friends. It is the prayer of all his friends that this French monster comes to no better end.

The following inscription is on a tomb in the ancient Stratford burying ground, Bridgeport, Conn.:

This stone is erected in memory of
Captain Amos Hubbell,
who died July 2nd, 1801,
aged 55 years.

Which also records the death of his two sons,
Amos and Wilson,

The former of whom died at the Havannah,
on the 15th day of October, 1796,
aged 18 years.

And the latter was spoiled of his life whilst in the proper discharge of the duties of his profession, by an unprincipled officer of a French privateer, who, deaf to the claims of justice, and the cries of humanity, plunged the sufferer into the ocean, and left him to perish in the waves

On the 5th day of April, 1799,
aged 26 years.

When sweet content serenely smiles around,
Like a fair summer evening, oh, how soon
The charming scene is lost, the deepening shades
Prevail, and night approaches dark and sad,
Till the last beam, faint glimmering dies away.

To illustrate how French and English cruisers swarmed, and the gauntlet Yankee merchantmen had to run in the West Indies, during the period 1793-1801, the following is submitted, all supported by sworn deposition :

"Schooner *Olivia*, of Newfield (Stratford), Conn., Ezekiel Hubbell and Jonathan Hall, owners; Jonathan Hall, master. Cleared from Stratford for island of St. Bartholomew, West Indies, in March, 1798. March 22d, lat. $17^{\circ} 57'$ N. and long. $60^{\circ} 31'$, captured by a French Republican privateer schooner carrying ten guns. March 23d. Recaptured by the private British armed schooner-of-war *Louisa*, Capt. Bridger, who brought her into the island of Antigua. Salvage paid by captain; schooner loaded with rum and cleared for Newfield, May 3d, 1798. May 21st, captured by the French Republican privateer brig *Independence*, and conducted towards Point a Petre, Gaudaloupe. On June 14th, 1798, when eastward of Gaudaloupe recaptured by His Britannic Majesty's ship-of-war *Santa Margarita*, George Parker, Esq., commander, brought into St. Johns, Antigua, the same date. Salvage again paid to captors. Shortly after she cleared again for Newfield and reached her destination in safety."

It is almost needless to remark that damages for the outrages related above have never been paid to the sufferers or their heirs.

COLONEL AARON BARLOW'S BOOK OF ORDERS.

BY CHARLES BURR TODD.

In a former number of the HISTORICAL REGISTER I gave the diary of Colonel Aaron Barlow during the expedition against Montreal and the forts on Lake Champlain, in the fall and winter of 1775-6. This diary filled the last pages of a manuscript book entitled "Aaron Barlow's Book of Orders at New York, began June 13, A. D. 1775," the first twenty-four pages being taken up with the General and Regimental Orders issued while the troops lay at New York, and up to the capture of the Fort at Islandore. These orders cannot but be of interest to descendants of the men of '76, and are given here without further preface.

"GREENWICH CAMPS, June 13th, 1775

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS

"It is ordered that every Capt make a return of his men to receive three days' Provision, one day of fresh, two of salt of all species. Beginning on the 13th day and ending on the 15th day, and it is further ordered that they bring in a just acct. of all back allowances that is wanting that they may receive it in full—it is further ordered that each company appear to receive their three pints of beer and every Capt make proper weekly returns of officers and soldiers that the state of the Regiment may be known. It is further ordered that a guard consisting of one sergeant, one corporal, one fife, and 12 privates to be kept at Capt Grigs for the security of the stores from the 5th Regiment.

"The above order by me

"DAVID WATERBURY, Coll."

"GENERAL ORDERS, June 14th, 1775.

"All wrestling and gaming of every kind in camp is strictly forbidden—the firing of guns in camp is also strictly forbidden. The Drummers of the two Regiments to take their turn to be orderly whose duty it is to beat the sergeant call at 7 o'clock in the evening on the guard parade near the main guard at which time the Orderly sergeants of each company are to repair to receive orders from the Brigade Major or Adjutant. The main guard is to consist of one subaltern, one sergeant and two corporals and 36 privates. The officers of each company are to call the roll at the beat of the Retreat at sun setting and all soldiers off duty are obliged to answer to their names except officers. Waiters, and all soldiers are immediately to repair to their Quarters at the beating of the drums at 9 o'clock."

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS, June 15th, 1775.

"It is ordered that a victualing return be immediate made this day to the Quartermaster from the several companies in the 5th Regiment that they may receive four days provisions—one of fresh, three of salt, of all species beginning on the 16th and

ending on the 19th day of instant June, both days included. Likewise it is ordered that the regiment meet on the plain by Capt Grigs at 2 of the clock afternoon on the 16th day of instant June there to perform Regimental exercise.

"By me, DAVID WATERBURY, Coll."

"GENERAL ORDERS, June 16, 1775.

"1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 drum, 1 fife, 50 privates. General Worcester's company gives 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 1 drum, 4 Privates. Coll Waterbury's company 6 Privates, Capt Dimons 6 Privates, Capt Meads 6 Privates, Capt Benedict 5 Privates, Capt Reads 5 Privates, Capt Smiths 6 Privates. Two sergeants, 4 Corporals, 4 Drums, 4 Fifes to attend the beating of the long Troop every morning at 7 o'clock, and to begin their march at the Guard (Grand?) Parade, and march near the brink of the hill each of Capt Naps (Knapps?) and from then to Mr. Homers, and thence to the Guard Parade, the commanding officer of each company to see that each of the men under his command are speedily equipped with eighteen rounds of cartridges."

"GENERAL ORDERS, June 17, 1775

"The officers of each company see that such Paragraphs of the Military Law as relate to the soldiers be read their respective companies."

"GENERAL ORDERS, June 24th, 1775.

"All the troops that are encamped at this place (Greenwich) and at Stamford are to hold themselves in readiness to march on Monday morning to New York, and they are to be furnished with 1 lb powder, 3 lbs bullets and 6 flints. Each soldier is absolutely forbid firing on their march except ordered by their officers, and they are to take especial care to injure no man's property. The troops to march in two grand divisions, the four companies of the General Regiment to compose the first Division, and Colonel Waterbury's Regiment to compose the second. Each company to be a sub division, and to furnish a guard for their own baggage team, &c."

"NEW YORK, June 30th, 1775.

"The Continental Congress having been pleased to appoint George Washington, Esq. Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States Colonies Artemus Ward Esq. Charles Lee Esq. Phillip Schuyler Esq. Israel Putman Esq. Major-Generals Pomeroy Esq. Richard Montgomery Esq. David Wooster Esq. Brigade Generals (Ordered that a detail) of one Subaltern, one Sergeant, one Corporal and 20 Privates mount guard this evening at 7 o'clock, at the Battery, New York. They will bring with them one day's provisions and to have five centinels. An officer will be appointed to show them their posts and give them their orders. Return of such necessaries as are wanting for the accommodation of the troops encamped to be brought to General Schuyler as soon as possible. As it is not certainly known how suddenly the service of the troops may be required, hoped and expected, they will be ready to turn out and form at the head of the encampment at the shortest notice. The generous men who have taken up arms in their country's cause will not permit an insidious enemy to surprise them.

"A return to be given in to-morrow of each Regiment, particularly of their effective persons, the absent and sick, what number of carpenters, wheelwrights, Blacksmiths and Gunsmiths, a return of the state of the arms and ammunition. The caps and officers commanding companies to deliver all such arms as stand in need of repairing to the Regimental Quartermaster who will apply to all the gunsmiths in

town to repair the same agreeably to the orders of the Provincial Congress here with delivered Capt Daniel Dimon of Coll Waterbury's Regiment, is appointed by General Schuyler to be Brigade Major and as such to be obeyed by the troops."

"GENERAL ORDERS, New York, July 1, 1775.

"PAROLE, MONTGOMERY.

"That the Regimental Qr master call on Mr Peter Cortenius Commissary of stores (for) such a number of bell tents as the Brigade Major shall order. That none of the soldiers on pain of being punished for disobedience of orders presume to come into town in which small Pox is in many places. . . ."

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS, New York, July 2, 1775.

"It is ordered that the drum Major beat the Sergt Call at 2 o'clock afternoon at the front of the 5th Regiment every day and is express orders that the Orderly Sergt. of each Company attend at said time to take orders that the Commanding Officers may have the benefit thereof and to answer for the neglect thereof.

"DAVID WATERBURY JR. Coll."

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS, New York, July 2, 1775.

"It is ordered that the Qr master of the 5th Regiment do draw of the Commissary of said Regiment as much Rum per day as three pints of Beer is worth to each man when Beer can not be had.

"By me

DAVID WATERBURY JR. Coll."

"NEW YORK, July 3, 1775.

"TO LIEUT DAVID PUT OF CAPT READ'S COMPANY.

"You are hereby ordered to your tent for being suspiciously guilty of introducing and carrying on a meeting among the soldiers of the 5th Regiment."

"GENERAL ORDERS, July 3, 1775.

COLL WATERBURY,

"Field Officer of the day.

"The officer of the day to visit the Guard at 11 o'clock and 6 o'clock.

"The main guard in Camp to consist of 1 Capt. 1 Subl. 2 Sergts. 2 Corpl. 1 Drummer 1 Fife & 60 Privates. The Corporal of the guard to give orders to the sentries not to let any person whatever come into the Camps without a permit from some commissioned officer, and suffer neither Soldiers nor others to go into any lot under their view, and to take particular care that the Soldiers pull down no fence nor ruin any rails, to be careful that no fires are made for cooking only in the rear of the Regiment the Sentries to be visited every two hours in the night by the Capt or the Subaltern of the Guard to see that they are about—The Capt of the Guard to go the grand rounds at 12 o'clock at night, and the Subaltern the Petit Rounds at 2 o'clock in the morning, the Capt of the Guard to make a Report every morning to the officer commanding in Camp giving an account of all occurrences that have happened during his tour of duty in which he must mention whether the rounds went according to orders, and report the names of all Prisoners; of what Regiment and Company they belong to, and also their crimes and how many days confined and by whom. A list of the Prisoners to be made out and delivered over to the Relieving Officer every morning exactly corresponding with the morning report. One Subaltern to visit the Cookery every day at 11 o'clock to see that the Soldiers cook their victuals well especially their peas. Genl. Wooster's Guard to observe the rules given them at Greenwich: This Copy to remain with the officers at the main guard."

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS, New York, July 3, 1775.

"Tis Ordered that a Roll be given of the names of officers soldiers and dignity of each Company belonging to the 5th Regiment this day. Tis expected that the streets of each Company be cleaned after breakfast."

"GENERAL ORDERS, New York, July 3, 1775.

By GENERAL WOOSTER,

"COL WARD, Field officer of the day.

"Twenty privates to be added to the main guard. All the troops not on duty to exercise from 5 o'clock to 7 in the morning and from 4 to 7 in the evening. The Capt of the Guard to order a corporal and a file of men to patrol the streets of the Camp immediately after Beating of the Tattoo, and to make Prisoners of all persons not belonging to the Camp. The officers of each Company to exercise and see that the Soldiers guns are not loaded before they exercise."

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS, New York, July 3, 1775.

"It is ordered that a victualing return be made this day to the Qr. master from the several Companies of the 5th Regiment that they may raise three days provisions on the 4th July, one day fresh and two days salt of all species beginning on the 4th and ending on the 7th day instant both days included.

"By DAVID WATERBURY JR. Coll."

"GENERAL ORDERS, JULY 5, A. D. 1775.

MAJOR HOBBY,

"PAROLE WASHINGTON.

"Field Officer of the day.

"The Capt of the Guard to suppress all noise in the camp after Tattoo, all firing of guns either in or without hearing of the Camp is strictly forbid without orders of the field officer of the day. Guard as usual."

"GENERAL ORDERS, July 7, 1775,

COL. WATERBURY,

"PAROLE ELIZABETH TOWN.

"Field Officer of the day.

"A general Court martial to be held to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to try such prisoners as shall be brought before them. Coll Ward, President. The members to consist of Cpts. Provided there be a sufficient number in the camp, if not deficiency to be supplied by Lieuts. Guard as usual. In the orders for exercising the troops it was expected that the officers would exercise themselves, as belonging to that body."

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS, New York, July 9, 1775.

"It is ordered that the Regimental Court Martial be held on the 10th inst. to be held between the hours of 9 in the morning and three in the afternoon, consisting of one Capt and four subalterns belonging to the 5th Regiment, to try such as shall be brought before them belonging to the 5th Regiment. Capt. Matthew Mead President of said Court—The members of said Court to be those in their tour of duty to be warned by the adjutant."

"NEW YORK, July 9, 1775.

"It is ordered that the Qr master of the 5th Regiment do forthwith collect in all the axes and spades and pick axes belonging to the said Regiment, and deal out to each company in said Regiment two axes and two spades for their use and take the Capt Receipt for the same and let none go without.

"DAVID WATERBURY JR. Coll."

"NEW YORK, July 10, 1775.

"This day upon the desire of Charles Webb, Jun. adjutant, he hath full discharge from the 5th Regiment belonging to Connecticut forces.

"By me

DAVID WATERBURY J. Coll."

"GENERAL ORDERS

"PAROLE MILFORD.

COL WARD,

Field officer of the day. Guard as usual.

"Both officers and soldiers are to take good special care that they hurt no man's Property by going through their lots, or pulling down their fences, or destroying their rails. No soldier is to go to the southward of the Dore Tavern without a written permit from the General; or Coll Waterbury on penalty of being punished for breach of orders."

"CAMP IN HARLEM, July 19, 1775.

"To the Commissary. You are to deliver to Lieut. Stephens six gills of Rum it being for himself and five more on fatigue.

"By me

DAVID WATERBURY JR. Coll."

"Whereas the Continental Congress have appointed the 20th day of instant July, which is to morrow, to be celebrated as a solemn fast throughout the continent of America it is Recommended both to the officers and soldiers of our camp seriously to reflect on the melancholy situation of American affairs that calls us to arms.

"GENERAL ORDERS, July 20th, 1775.

"PAROLE PRINCETON.

COL WHITING,

"field officer of the day.

"Guard as usual Col Waterbury is to hold his Regiment in readiness to march as soon as possible. Lieut Davis Put of Capt Zalmon Read's Company discharged from the Regiment this the 22 day of July A D 1775."

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, Half Moon, Aug., 1775.

[A Regimental Court Martial, Capt. Doolittle, president.—EDITOR.]

"GENERAL ORDERS,

CAMP ILANDERE, Sept 15, 1775.

"PAROLE CANADA.

"For to-morrow,

"Major Gansevoort (voort?)

"The General Court Martial whereof Col Waterbury is President is dissolved, William Naim Corporal in Motts Company and McDougalls Regiment charged with leaving his post and attempting the life of Major Letisity is acquitted, and ordered to be discharged from his confinement. James Berry a soldier in Wisconsinets Company and same Regiment charged with cocking and presenting his firelock at Lieut Houston is convicted to receive thirty nine lashes. Patrick Toy (Joy?) a soldier in Willetts Company and same regiment with running away supposing he was pursued by the enemy and throwing away his firelock, and confessed is ordered to be kept to fatigue continually during the Campaign Humphries Corkins, a soldier in the same Company and Regiment charged with robbing Col Waterbury's store of rum confesses and is fined twenty shillings—ye money only.

"Michael McDonald a soldier in Motts Company and same regiment charged with running away from the enemy's Breastwork is ordered to be discharged no evidence appearing against him. Frederick Seaburn, soldier in Weisoncetts Company same Regiment charged with cowardice is acquitted and ordered to be discharged. M. Dougherty soldier in the same Company and Regiment charged with disobedience of orders is ordered to be discharged no evidence appearing against him. Daniel Cameron soldier in Graham's Company and Van Skooks Regiment charged with a design against the lives of the Capt and others is ordered discharged no evidence appearing against him. Richard Banks, (Boatswain) William Antimes, Simon Lamberton William Boston Christopher Sherlock Robert Bany Andrew Gray Redy Lary Lawrence Brown George Daniels John Murphy Thomas Brown

John Dunn sailors on board the sloop *Enterprise* are acquitted and ordered to be discharged from their confinement. Eli Rundell Sergeant in Hobby's Company and Waterbury's Regiment charged with deserting his post in action is acquitted and ordered to be discharged from his confinement.

"John Town Sergeant charged with the same crime is convicted and ordered to be reduced to the Ranks. The General approves of the above sentences, and orders them to be forth with put in execution. Capt Livingstons Company of the 5th Regiment of Yorkers to do duty with the First Regiment of Yorkers."

"GENERAL ORDERS,

CAMP ISLAND, Sept 16, 177⁵.

"PAROLE GENERAL SCHUYLER.

"For to morrow

"COL WATERBURY.

"Seth Warner is appointed Lieutenant Col Commandant to the Regiment of Rangers commonly styled Green Mountain Boys, and is to be obeyed as such Capt Mead of Waterbury's Regiment will command here when the army moves forward he will receive his orders from the General. The several regiments will make returns to Capt Mead of the officers and soldiers which they leave behind. Officers who command working parties are for the future to be very exact in delivering the tools they receive from the artillery as they must be accountable for all such as are lost through carelessness. Three field officers to meet this evening at four o'clock at the Presidents tent to examine into a charge made W Lafrance for damage done by the Camp Fitch Surgeons mate to Parsons (who are) to remain here to take care of the sick and wounded.

"By order of GENERAL MONTGOMERY,

"JOHN MACPHERSON, aid de camp."

JOHN FENWICK IN ENGLAND.

BY CLARENCE W. TAYLOR.

Previous to establishing the first English colony on the Delaware river, Governor John Fenwick played no unimportant part in one of the greatest historical events that ever happened in England. He was commissioned as major of Cavalry, January 13, 1648, to be in attendance with his squadron, and, in conjunction with the Foot troops under the command of Colonel Hacker, Colonel Hemeks and Lieutenant-Colonel Thayer, to protect the scaffold during the execution of Charles I., which was done January 30, 1649.

In Vanderbank's famous painting of the Execution of Charles I., the leader of the Cavalry is clearly shown, of which the illustration herewith is a *fac-simile*, slightly enlarged, and is the only known portrait of Governor Fenwick.

The copy of another commission of Cromwell reads as follows:



Your are hereby ordered and required to command as Major under Colonel Thomas Barwis in his Regiment of Horse, which was lately raised in the County of Westmoreland, and is to assist the garrison of Carlisle. You are to exercise the officers and soldiers under your command according to the discipline of war. And are hereby required to yield obedience unto you as Major of said regiment. And all this you are authorized only until the pleasure of the Parliament or the Lord Gen'l be known.

Given under my hand and seal at Bernard Castle the 25th of October, 1648.

O. CROMWELL.

To John Fenwick, Major of Horse.

Appointment of John Fenwick Major of Cavalry by Oliver Cromwell.

So much confidence was placed in Fenwick that, September 4, 1651, he was commissioned by John Bradshaw, president of Parliament, as captain of a troop of Horse to be raised from volunteers and act as a special guard to Parliament. This loyalty to Cromwell is the more noteworthy, from the fact that Fenwick's father was Sir William Fenwick, a Baronet, who represented the county of Northumberland in Parliament, and John Fenwick himself was styled Knight and Baronet in a deed executed by him July 8, 1636. After the accession of Charles II., Cromwell's adherents were not very influential in the



MAJOR JOHN FENWICK.

Reproduced from an engraving of Vanderbank's painting of the Execution of Charles I.

positions of trust in the gift of the Sovereign, and many left the country. On March 18, 1673, John Fenwick purchased from Lord Berkeley the one-half of New Jersey for the consideration of £1000, presuming that the conveyance would carry proprietary rights to establish any form of government on the land not in conflict with that of other English colonies. Governor Andros, who received letters patent from Charles II. for the governorship of New York State, as well as New Jersey, August 18, 1668, began to annoy Fenwick soon after his arrival at Salem in the *Griffin*, on June 23, 1675.

On December 8, 1676, he was arrested the first time for assuming the position of governor of Western New Jersey, taken by force to New York City, and imprisoned for ten months. After many indignities he was released and returned to Salem. Again, on May 22, 1678, the Council of New York issued an order for Major Fenwick to forbear forming a government in Western New Jersey; and on July 14, 1678, he was arrested by an armed force, taken from Salem to New Castle, Del., and thence to New York City by land, and imprisoned three months.

The warrants for his apprehension gave him the military title which he held when in command of the Cavalry at the execution of Charles I. The insults and annoyances tended to cause the death of Fenwick in December, 1683, but not until a general assembly, of which Fenwick was a member, had been elected in West Jersey and formulated such a government for the colonies on the east side of the Delaware as he had desired.

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

LAWRENCE OF LONG ISLAND.



LAWRENCE.

Few American families have suffered more than this well-known New York family from the perpetuation of traditional error in regard to its history. Page after page has been printed recording mythical family legends, while material for a true and creditable history lay ready to hand, but utterly neglected. The writer hopes to remedy this neglect in a forthcoming publication,* and in the meanwhile furnishes this brief sketch for THE HISTORICAL REGISTER's series of Colonial Families.

In 1880 the parish register of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England (from which town it was known the Lawrence brothers came), was discovered. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Frank Alden Hill I am able to give authentic dates from its pages, which were obtained by her late husband in his successful investigation of the legend of the Lawrence-Townley fortune.† By these, it appears that the earliest ancestor of the family, so far ascertained, was William Lawrence of St. Albans, who married, November 25, 1559, Katerin Beaumont. His grandson, Thomas Lawrence was of the same place. He was born in 1559, and married, October 23, 1609, Jone, daughter of Walter and Jane, or Joan, Anterbus (Antrobus). Their surviving children were:

- I. Jane, *bapt.* December 18, 1614;
- II. John, *bapt.* July 26, 1618;
- III. Thomas, *bapt.* March 8, 1619-20;
- IV. William, *bapt.* July 27, 1622;
- V. Marie, *bapt.* April 10, 1625.

* "The Thomas Book," H. T. Thomas Publishing Company, New York City, containing also a Lawrence genealogy.

† See "The Mystery Solved," Joel Munsells' Sons, Albany, N. Y. 1888.

The last was a posthumous child, as her father died March 20, 1624-25. There is little known of the history of the family in England, aside from these dates; but from various indications it would seem that they were of the upper middle class, and fairly well to do. Three or four years after her husband's death, Mrs. Lawrence married, secondly, John Tuttell, a mercer, of Ipswich.

April 2, 1635, the family emigrated to New England, sailing from London on board the ship *Planter*, Nicholas Travice, master. In the party, besides Tuttell, his wife and four children, the eldest, Abigale, being six years old, there were Mrs. Tuttell's mother, Joan Anterbus, her children by William Lawrence (except Thomas, who came over later), her son-in-law, George Giddins, husband of Jane Lawrence, and four servants. The young people established themselves in the new country; but Tuttell and his wife, some years afterwards, removed to Carrickfergus, Ireland, where the latter was living as late as 1689. Marie Lawrence has not been traced. George Giddins, or Giddings, became a representative in 1641, and held office some eight years.

The Lawrence brothers do not appear to have made themselves prominent in Massachusetts, but found their stay there not unprofitable, one may judge, from the position they occupied in the Dutch colony immediately upon their removal thither. The commendatory letter Governor Endicott wrote for John Lawrence, in 1658, also testifies to their standing amongst the Puritans. Naturally, as the eldest, he became the more prominent in their new home. During the Dutch ascendancy he was a burgher and merchant in New Amsterdam. Although on good terms with the Manhattaners, and described in a time of uncertainty by Governor Stuyvesant as well affected to the Dutch, he kept his loyalty to England, and, on the capture of the city by Colonel Nicolls, he was appointed, June 12, 1665, one of the first body of aldermen. Afterwards he was elected to this office a number of times, and, in 1691, was mayor of the city. He was also of the Governor's Council, March 27, 1691, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the colony, April 20, 1693, and generally active in the troubled politics of the time. He opposed Leisler's rebellion, and was deposed from the council for opposing Governor Bellomont. He died in December, 1698, his long will

being proved January 7, 1698-99, Susannah, his widow, being executrix. Although he had three sons, his issue soon became extinct in the main line.

The date at which his second brother, Thomas Lawrence, emigrated is not known; but we find him a patentee of Middleburgh, or Newtown, on Long Island, in 1645. In 1678 the tax list records him as Captain Lawrence, possessing forty acres of land, thirty cows, ten horses, twenty sheep and twelve swine, and he seems to have made his residence in that town. In 1651 he had attained sufficient prominence to be sent on some sort of an official mission to the New England colonies, being arrested at New Haven, August 24 of that year, "having money belonging to Governor Stuyvesant, but claimed by New England."

August 23, 1665, he was licensed "to purchase of the Indyans a little island near Helgate called Round island of about 8 or 9 acres of land." This purchase was disputed by William Hallett in 1667, but confirmed by the Governor. Probably it was out of this quarrel that the bitter feud between the two families grew. Traces of it can be found on the court records of the colony as late as March 6, 1706, when William, eldest son of Thomas Lawrence assaulted George Hallett, of Newtown. December 12 of the preceding year, the four sons of Captain Lawrence cut down the fence of William Hallett with axes. This generation of the family seem to have been rather "high strung," as a Southerner would express it.

William Lawrence having been appointed of the Governor's council as "an honest understanding man of good estate" by Governor Bellomont January 16, 1700-01, availed himself of his privileged position, and by high-handed proceedings aroused such opposition that Lord Cornbury writes August 10, 1706, he had been forced to dismiss him from the council with the consent of all its members. He declares "that he had borne with Lawrence upwards of three years in many irregularities." Among which he names assaulting a man upon the highway, and with others incited by him committing a riot.

Thomas Lawrence, the emigrant, was of Leisler's party and received from him a commission as major of Horse in Queens county December 24, 1689. His will was proved April 25, 1703. His eldest son, William, as we have seen, was a councillor and

died in 1732. Another son, John, was a captain of Horse, and Daniel, a cornet, both commissioned by Governor Lord Bello-mont. Among the descendants of Thomas Lawrence was John Lawrence, the great merchant of the eighteenth century in New York City. In partnership with Lawrence Kortwright he engaged very actively in privateering, sending out the *Wheel of Fortune*, the *Harlequin*, the *Tartar* and others. He died in 1764, and his funeral sermon was preached by the celebrated George Whitefield before a large assembly in the Presbyterian meeting house. Others of note were Nathaniel Lawrence, Attorney-General of New York, 1792-95; Jonathan Lawrence, major in the Revolution; Jonathan, his grandson, author of the "American Eagle," etc. Abraham N. Lawrence, president of the New York and Harlem Railroad, 1836 collector of the Port, etc. William Beach Lawrence, governor of Rhode Island and the leading American writer on international law, and by marriage the late Bishop Kip, of California, and James A. Hillhouse, author of "Hadad, a Drama," and other poems.

William Lawrence, the youngest of the emigrants, from St. Albans, was on Long Island at least as early as October 10, 1645, when with his brother John he was one of the original incorporators of Vlissingen, or Flushing. This town became the family seat and a branch still resides there. In 1655 he was of the Board of Magistrates, and the following year was elected by the council presiding magistrate. He appears to have led the people of Flushing in their opposition to their minister, the Rev. Francis Doughty, his wife from one account destroying the contract for his salary by using it for pie paper. In 1665 he was commissioned a captain of the Flushing Foot Company. August 31, 1673, he was appointed sheriff, and September 14, 1675, a justice of the North Riding. About April, 1680, he died leaving no will but a large estate, the inventory valuing it at upwards of £4500, and occupying sixteen pages of the court register. He was married twice, his first wife's name being unknown. His second, whom he married by license dated March 4, 1664, was the celebrated Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith, who married secondly Philip Carteret, governor of New Jersey, and married thirdly Colonel Richard Townley, of Elizabeth, in Jersey, who afterwards was of the Governor's council in New York. By

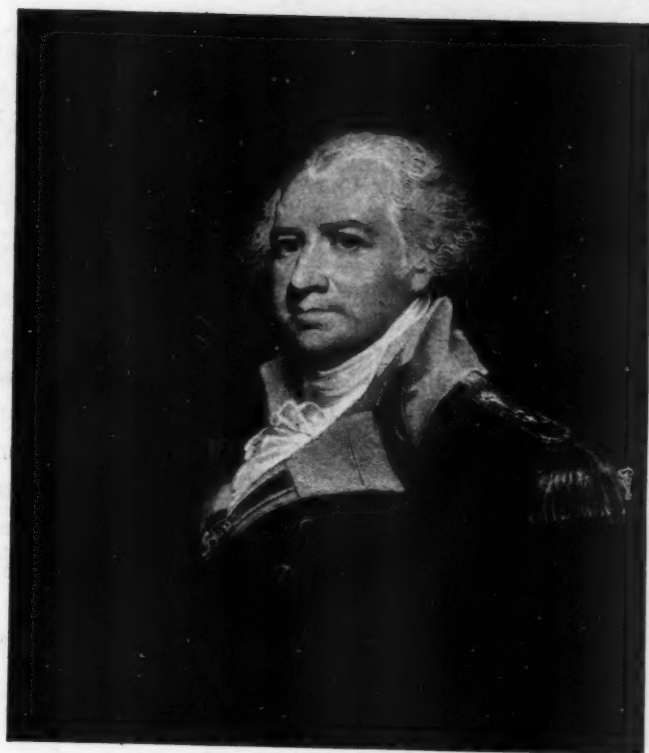
his first wife Captain Lawrence had two sons, William and John. The former was one of Leisler's councillors, a major, and like his cousin of Newtown active in the turbulent politics of the time, and in the disputes over land incident to a first settlement upon it. Curiously enough in 1703, he had a quarrel of this sort with John Embree, whose descendants at the end of the century married into the Lawrence family. John Lawrence, the second son, was of the Governor's council in 1702, but does not appear to have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the province.

Of the children of the second marriage of Captain William Lawrence, Mary, the eldest daughter, married James Emott, secretary of the New Jersey province. Thomas and Samuel died young, their gravestones may be seen in the rear wall of the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth, New Jersey, being the most ancient in that cemetery. Joseph Lawrence, the eldest son, must have been born between 1665 and 1668 and was commissioned an ensign in the fall of 1684. So far as known this was the only office held by him and he seems to have led the quiet life of a country gentleman for over sixty years at Flushing. By one act, however, he left a legacy of trouble to his descendants which has not even now run its course. At a date unknown he married a lady of the Christian name of Mary, as appears from the census of Flushing in 1698. Unbroken family tradition declares that her surname was Townley and usually proceeds to place her upon the family tree of the well-known Lancashire family of that surname. Unfortunately for the purposes of a modern genealogist it does not deign to furnish any documentary or other proof of this affiliation. Personally, I have no doubt, tradition is correct as to the name, and that she was in all probability a daughter of his step-father, Colonel Richard Townley, of the Jerseys. The register of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, N. J., by whose pastor they were probably married, has been burned, and there appears to be no paper extant which would identify the wife. Of course this connection with the Townleys, while no doubt the origin of the legend of a Townley fortune to be inherited by the Lawrences, does not really show anything of the sort; the English family having no lack of heirs down to this century, and Colonel Richard Townley having a number of sons. Joseph Lawrence

died in April, 1759. His wife was living in 1754 when he made his will. From the eldest son, Richard, said to have been born in 1691, who married April 6, 1717, Hannah, daughter of Samuel Bowne, through her grandmother, a cousin of Governor John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay colony, descends the writer in the fourth generation.

Prominent among the descendants of this line of the Lawrences may be named Watson E. Lawrence, whose tombstone is in Trinity churchyard near the vestry door. The late John W. Lawrence, of Flushing, whose granddaughter is the poetess Danske Dandridge, of Virginia. Cornelius W. Lawrence, mayor of New York City, etc. Joseph Lawrence, of Providence, father of Marine Insurance in Rhode Island. Joseph Rodman Drake; James L. Houghteling, founder of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and the great drug firm of Schieffelin & Company, of New York City.

LAWRENCE BUCKLEY THOMAS, D. D.



MAJOR-GENERAL MIFFLIN.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Born in Philadelphia, 1744.

Died in Lancaster, Pa., January 20, 1800.

Member of the Continental Congress; Aid-de-camp to General Washington; commissioned Brigadier-General in the Continental Army May 19, 1776, and Major-General February 19, 1777; Member and President United States Congress; Member of the Constitutional Convention; Member and President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania; thrice elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

Cambridge 2^d November 1778

Dear Matthew

The real Affection I have for you
will prompt me to do every thing in my power
to oblige & benefit you. — Let me then tell
you under the Row that almost any Quantity
of good Leather Breeches about 27/6 30/
penns ^{muddapins} — fine blue green & brown cloths
with Trimings — Irish Linens, Checks. Silver
& gold Lace fine white worsted Thread — women's
purple gloves Garters & almost every thing of that
kind, if brought soon, will meet a good Price
You may depend upon every Assistance in my
power; which may be of Service to you as I may
inform you how to manage & perhaps more.

Remember me to Betty & your little flock &
keep this Letter entirely to yourself as the
least hint of what I have written may ruin
your Scheme of Trade

I am Sir Your obliged Friend
Mth Mth

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

THE SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION :

NEW JERSEY.



The State Society held its annual meeting and banquet in Newark, December 25. A resolution indorsing the action of the President of the United States was submitted by Gen. James F. Rusling, who moved that it be adopted. The motion was hailed with clapping of hands. The resolution was adopted, but not unanimously, for Philip H. Hoffman, of Morristown, and Cyrus Peck, of Newark, declared that the Society ought not to adopt such a resolution, and this sentiment was voiced in half a dozen scattering noes, heard when the chairman put the motion to adopt. At the afternoon session Mr. John Whitehead, president, delivered his annual address.

As chairman of the committee on additional meetings, Franklin Murphy submitted a report in which it was said that it was difficult to maintain interest in the Society in holding meetings but once a year. The committee recommended that four meetings be held every year, and in order to make these intended meetings as near quarterly meetings as possible, the committee had selected three dates, other than the annual meeting on December 26, to commemorate the battle of Trenton. These dates were April 19, battles of Lexington and Concord; June 28, battle of Monmouth, and October 19, surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. The same committee advocated the formation of chapters in various parts of the State. The recommendations of the committee were adopted and four meetings will be held in 1896, on the dates mentioned. As chairman of the Committee on Extension of Membership, John J. Hubbell reported that by sending out printed circulars the committee had secured about fifty new members. The report of the treasurer, Frederick Frelinghuysen, was then submitted and adopted. According to the report, there was on hand last year a balance of \$50.63. During the year \$1103 had been received and \$646.46 had been expended, leaving a cash balance of \$507.17. G. Wisner Thorne, as secretary, reported that forty-four members had been elected by the board of managers, that there had been four deaths during the year, and that there had been a number of transfers and resignations. The total membership was 325, he reported. Mr. Murphy moved that the State Society give the National Society a proportionate share of the expense of publishing a year book, with the names of every member of all the State societies, and that one of these year books, when published, should be given to every member of the local Society. Action to this effect was taken. The following officers were elected for the year: President, John W. Whitehead, Morristown; vice-president, Franklin Murphy, Newark; secretary,

G. Wisner Thorne, Newark; treasurer, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Newark; registrar, John Jackson Hubbell, Newark; historian, W. S. Stryker, Trenton; chaplain, Rev. Lyman W. Allen, Newark; board of managers, Theodore Coe, Newark; P. H. Hoffman, Morristown; E. O. Doremus, East Orange; G. W. Ketcham, Newark; A. W. Biray, Newark; Walter Chandler, Elizabeth; Joseph G. Ogden, Elizabeth, and W. S. Nicholas, Newark. William H. Murphy was elected as delegate-at-large to the National Convention, and Walter Chandler, Charles Burroughs and Walter W. Nichols were elected as delegates.

The resolutions of sympathy for Cuba, adopted by the Ohio and Washington societies, will be considered by a committee to consist of the president as chairman and five other members to be appointed by him. A report will be made at the next meeting. At the banquet in Ovation Hall Mr. Whitehead presided. The principal speakers were Gov. John W. Griggs, Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe, A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, and J. Frank Fort. Many Daughters were present to hear the address.

NEW YORK.

* * The Empire State Society celebrated the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Princeton by holding their fourth annual banquet at Delmonico's, in New York City, January 3. President Chauncey M. Depew, seated under an arch of American flags, presided, and among those at the same table were Mayor Strong, Gen. Horace Porter, Edward T. Bartlett, Admiral Henry Erben, Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut; Warner Miller, Mayor-elect Josiah Quincy, of Boston, and Gen. Bolet Pedraza, ex-Minister to this country from Venezuela. When the applause that greeted Dr. Depew's speech of welcome had ceased, Prof. William M. Sloane, of Princeton University, rose to respond to the toast of "The Battle of Princeton." Senator Platt, of Connecticut, spoke to "The Growth of an Idea." The other speakers were John Winfield Scott, who responded to the toast "Venezuela;" Warner Miller, who spoke on "The Marriage of the Oceans;" Mayor-elect Quincy, of Boston, who told about "A City of Patriots;" Gen. Porter to "Washington in the Princeton Campaign;" St. Clair McKelway to "Patriotism as a Fine Art;" Charles S. Hamlin to "The Monroe Doctrine," and John A. Taylor to "The Patriots of 1896."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

* * The annual meeting of the State Society will be held April 22. The regular quarterly meeting was held at Concord, January 8.

OREGON.

* * At the meeting of the Portland Historical Society, December 16, Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. Army, vice-president of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the president of the Oregon Society, delivered an address on "Patriotic Societies," explaining their organization and purpose.

TENNESSEE.

* * The Society met January 8, in Nashville. On motion of Mr. Lindsley the Secretary was instructed to begin correspondence with other

patriotic societies with a view of jointly participating in the Tennessee Centennial. Dr. E. E. Hoss moved that the Secretary be instructed to write to J. E. Washington and ask him to use his influence to secure a \$40,000 appropriation to erect a monument for Revolutionary soldiers of Maryland. Carried. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. D. C. Kelley; vice-president, Col. A. S. Colyar; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Cartwright.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

* * A meeting of the Society was held January 8, at Builders' Exchange Hall, Washington. There was a large attendance. Dr. G. Brown Goode presided, and addresses on subjects of particular interest were delivered by Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Dr. Herbert Friedenwold, of Philadelphia, Senator Hansbrough and Representative Brummell. At a subsequent meeting at the Ebbitt House, Mr. G. Brown Goode presiding, resolutions offered by Gen. Orlando B. Wilcox were adopted commending the course of President Cleveland in upholding the Monroe doctrine in the case of the Venezuelan boundaries, and declaring that the prompt and patriotic action of the House of Representatives evinces that the spirit of '76 and of the War of 1812 is aroused in this nation against British or other European or other monarchical aggression in this hemisphere, and commending the advice of Washington, "In time of peace prepare for war," as the best means to insure a speedy recognition of the Monroe doctrine, which we recognize as the keystone of safety to all American republics. Prof. Simon Newcomb made an interesting address on "Patriotism," and speeches applauding the President's message were made by Representatives Eddy, of Minnesota; Hill and Henry, of Connecticut, and Brewster, of New York.

MASSACHUSETTS.

* * The Boston Chapter and the Boston Tea Party Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution united in celebrating the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the Boston Tea Party at the Old South Meeting House, Boston, December 16. Mr. W. D. Richards, president, presided. The president of the State Society, E. C. Barrett, made a few remarks. Rev. W. E. Batton, D.D., delivered the address of the evening upon the historic event of the Boston Tea Party. Mme. Anna von Rydingsvard, regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, made a short address in behalf of the Society, and Mr. W. K. Watkins gave a few recently discovered facts regarding the doings of tradesmen of Boston at the time of the anti-tax movement. The Boston Chapter held a meeting at the American House, Boston, January 8. About twenty-five of the members were present. The only business that was done was the appointing of Mr. Edward Webster McGlenen as historian and the admitting of two members. Mr. George Ernest Bowman presided. It was announced that at the next meeting, which is to be held on February 14, Mr. Edward Webster McGlenen will deliver his illustrated lecture on "Paul Revere's Ride."

* * A local chapter, to be known as Old Middlesex Chapter, was formed, January 11, with twenty-two members. Officers were elected as follows: President, Charles E. Adams; secretary, Walter W. Johnson; registrar, Dr. M. G. Parker; historian, J. F. Savage.

OHIO.

* * The officers of the State Society met January 10, in Columbus, to consider a plan of union with the Sons of the Revolution.

MINNESOTA.

* * This subject of union with the Minnesota Sons of the Revolution was brought up at a meeting of the Board of Managers, December 11, in the Chamber of Commerce, a communication having been received from the Sons of the Revolution asking that the subject be referred to a Joint Committee and that efforts be made to bring about the union. All the managers were in favor of amalgamation, and the following resolution offered by Capt. Grant, of Sandstone, was adopted:

WHEREAS, the Minnesota Society of the Sons of the Revolution has notified our society of the appointment of a committee for the purpose of endeavoring to arrange for the union of the two organizations;

Resolved, That we heartily approve of such union, and desire that it may be accomplished on such a basis as will be fair and satisfactory to both organizations.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the chair to confer with the committee heretofore appointed by the Sons of the Revolution, and that the Joint Committee be requested to confer together as speedily as possible with the object of being able to make a report to our society at its annual meeting on the 26th inst.

Ex-Senator McMillan was appointed chairman of this committee. Capt. Grant resigned as registrar of the Society. The annual meeting of the Society was held on December 26, at St. Paul, when the union of the Minnesota Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution was practically effected and new officers were elected as follows: President, S. J. R. McMillan; honorary vice-president, Albert Edgerton; vice-presidents, George A. Pillsbury and Gen. John B. Sanborn; honorary vice-presidents, Alexander Ramsey, C. K. Davis, W. D. Washburn, Henry P. Upham, Daniel R. Noyes; secretary, Edwin S. Chittenden; assistant secretary, Winthrop S. G. Noyes; treasurer, A. A. Doolittle; registrar, John P. Knowles; historian, William H. Grant. Maj. George B. Halstead, offered a resolution approving the "vigorous, resolute, fearless and patriotic sentiments expressed by President Cleveland in his Venezuelan message." It was laid on the table after an extended discussion. While the Society was in session the Society of the Sons of the Revolution was in session on the floor above, the chief subject of discussion being the proposed affiliation of the two societies. The work of the committees of conference lasted until eleven o'clock, when the settlement was finally reached, and a love feast was held, with addresses by President S. J. R. McMillan, of the Sons of the American Revolution; President C. P. Noyes, of the Sons of the Revolution, and Bishop M. N. Gilbert. The Sons of the American Revolution passed, without amendment, the resolutions prepared by the

Joint Conference Committee, which expressed the approval of the union of the societies, favored the affiliation by the making of members of each society members of the other, without payment of dues, and not only urging their co-operation in patriotic celebrations, but urging the affiliation or union of the national societies to which they belong. The Sons of the Revolution amended this conference report by making the members of each body honorary members of the other. This was not entirely satisfactory, but it was finally accepted by both, and hereafter they will co-operate more thoroughly than they have before. Secretary Chittenden in his annual report stated that during the past year 109 new members have been admitted.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA :

NEW YORK.



The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held January 3, at the home of Mrs. Lydig M. Hoyt, Washington square, New York. Mrs. Howard Townsend, president of the State as well as the National Society, opened the meeting with a brief address. In it she reviewed the recent work of the organization and mentioned some of its aims for the future. Permission has been obtained from the officials at Albany for the Society to collect the old wills which have been accumulating for years at the Court of Appeals, and to have them catalogued and published in book form. After Mrs. Townsend's address the usual historical paper was read. This consisted of a sketch of the life of Francis Lewis, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and an ancestor of Mrs. Hoyt, at whose house the meeting was held.

MARYLAND.

* * The Society gave the first of a series of receptions at its club-rooms, at 407 North Charles street, Baltimore, which were decorated with yellow roses, chrysanthemums and holly, December 16. Mrs. Eugene Blackford headed the receiving party in the absence of Mrs. Von Kapff. The first of the talks on colonial subjects to take place at the rooms of the Society occurred at three o'clock Monday afternoon, December 30, when a most interesting paper was read by Mrs. Albert Sioussat on "French Influence in American Colonization." An additional paper was also read, telling of the interest and zeal of Mme. De Guercheville, a celebrated wit and beauty of the court, in the colonization and civilization of the acquired territory, and in which appeared a curious clue to French influences in the colony of Maryland. This was the direct result of the close friendship and unity of ideas existing between Mme. Guercheville, famed for her virtue as for her wit and beauty, and that most brilliant young statesman of his day, George Calvert. Both papers were rendered still more interesting by the collection of beautiful old illustrations shown in connection with them. The usual afternoon tea followed the reading of the papers. Mrs. Sioussat presided

and Miss Charlotte Thompson and Miss Mary Wilcox Brown were in charge of the tea-tables. Others who assisted in receiving were: Mrs. John Ridgely, Mrs. Iredell Iglehart, Miss Margaret Leakin and Miss Winn. There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Society at the club rooms, January 2. When the election of officers for the present year took place Mrs. William Reed, first vice-president, called the meeting to order, and the reports of the last year were then read. Afterwards a short address was made by the president, Mrs. von Kapff, in which she spoke of her pleasure at the progress made by the Society in the last twelve months. It is now one of the largest, she stated, and most prominent in the Union, with a membership of two hundred and eighty-five, and with an increasing interest in all affairs connected with it. Mrs. D. Giraud Wright, corresponding secretary, in her report also spoke of the prominence attained by Maryland in the National Society during the past year, and of the number of chapters formed in other States by women of Maryland ancestry. These chapters have been organized in California, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Florida, Louisiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Colorado and Minnesota. Of these, the Society of West Virginia was formed during the past summer, with Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer as president. Much interest was then taken in the balloting which followed, and which resulted in the unanimous re-election of many of the officers of the preceding year. The list as it now stands is composed of president, Mrs. von Kapff; first vice-president, Mrs. William Reed; second vice-president, Mrs. Charles Marshall; managers for three years, Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Mrs. D. Giraud Wright, Mrs. W. B. Wilson, Mr. Charles D. Fisher, Mrs. Douglas Thomas, Mrs. Austin Jenkins and Mrs. Eugene Blackford.

ILLINOIS.

*** The Colonial Dames resident in the State met in Chicago at the residence of Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot for the purpose of organization. The following Dames were enrolled as members of the Society: Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot, of the Maryland Society; Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Mrs. Martha Garland W. Trippe, Mrs. Caroline Rose Walker, Mrs. Rose Walker Kennedy, Mrs. William S. Potwin, of the Virginia Society; Mrs. E. A. Otis, of the Georgia Society; Mrs. Julia Duncan Kirby, Mrs. Henry B. Favill, of the Connecticut Society; Miss Cornelia Grey Lunt, of the Rhode Island Society; Miss Maria Stith Johnston and Mrs. Henry S. Robbins, of the Maryland Society. The officers for the ensuing year are: Chairman, Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot; first vice-chairman, Miss Cornelia Grey Lunt; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Julia Duncan Kirby, of Jacksonville, Ill.; secretary, Mrs. Henry S. Robbins; treasurer, Mrs. Martha Garland W. Trippe; registrar, Miss Maria S. Johnston.

DELAWARE.

*** The Society meets monthly in the rooms of the Historical Society, Wilmington. At the January meeting a lecture was delivered before the Dames upon Colonial Day.

NORTH CAROLINA.

*** The Society held its second annual meeting in Wilmington on January 1. The meeting was called to order by the President. The reports of the officers were read. Business matters were discussed and officers elected as follows: Mrs. George Wilson Kidder, unanimously elected president; Mrs. Adam Cempie and Mrs. Clayton Giles, vice-presidents. The term of office of four of the twelve members of the Board of Managers had expired and Mrs. J. H. Boatwright and Miss Hannah P. Balles were re-elected and Mrs. George Rountree and Mrs. John B. Broadfoot were elected to fill the vacancies. The Society adjourned at 1.30 o'clock, to meet again from five to seven o'clock P. M., at the home of the President, to attend a reception given to the Dames by her, in honor of the visiting Dames, Mrs. Lilly and Mrs. Broadfoot. The Board of Managers met on the day following their election to elect from their number two secretaries, treasurer and historian. Those who had held these offices were unanimously re-elected for another year. The Dames' Literary and Social Club is now fully organized and held its regular meeting at the residence of Judge O. P. Meares, on Friday evening, January 3.

PENNSYLVANIA.

*** Mrs. Charles C. Harrison presented, on January 21, a portrait of her great-grandfather, Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, to the Robert Morris Grammar School, Philadelphia, through the Colonial Dames, who attended and took part in the ceremonies.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

*** The Society held its third annual meeting on January 11. The Dames have recently secured a large parlor on the first floor in the Mills House, Charleston, for their exclusive use, and this room was first opened to the Society for their January meeting. It will hereafter be open daily for the use of members, and provided with books, magazines, etc. A dainty lunch or afternoon tea can be served to members at a moment's notice. The monthly meetings of the Society and the fortnightly teas will be held here also. The furniture of the room is quaint and colonial, adding to its interest and beauty. The meeting was well attended. Mrs. C. C. Pinckney resigning the presidency, Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel was elected to succeed her. Mrs. H. E. Young and Mrs. C. Albert Hill were made vice-presidents. Five new managers were elected to fill the vacancies by expiring terms—Mrs. C. C. Pinckney, Miss Susan Pringle, Miss Howe, Miss Charlotte Grimball, Miss Hastie. It was decided that in November the initiation fee would be increased from \$2 to \$5. After the meeting adjourned a handsome lunch was served in colonial china. The interest in the Society seems to be growing, the membership being now over eighty.

SOCIETY OF "MAYFLOWER" DESCENDANTS.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held Wednesday, January 8, about twenty new preliminary application papers were favorably acted upon and about eleven final papers of admission, bringing the total membership up to about 120

at the present time. A committee was appointed to submit a design for a flag, of which committee Mr. Francis Olcott Allen, of Philadelphia, is chairman. The Society has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and a handsome year-book will be issued before the semi-annual meeting in May next.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812:

MARYLAND.

"Jackson Day," so named in commemoration of the victory gained over the British by Gen. Andrew Jackson, at New Orleans, on January 8, 1815, was observed, January 8, by the Society, at the Hotel Rennett. Among those present were James Hooper and John Lumberson, who served in the War of 1812. President Edwin Warfield called the meeting to order and explained the object of the gathering. He also took occasion to speak of the Society generally. The speakers of the evening were William M. Marine, Robert T. Smith, Francis P. Stevens and Commander McCurley, U. S. Navy.



MASSACHUSETTS.

** The annual meeting and dinner of the Society of the War of 1812 in Massachusetts took place, January 8, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, at the Boston Athletic Club. The reports of the retiring officers show that the Society has experienced a healthy growth during the year, and now numbers forty members, including five veterans of the war. Several amendments to the by-laws were adopted, and the following-named officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Dr. Franklin Thomson Beatty; vice-presidents, Dr. Charles William Galloupe, Col. Henry Hastings, Charles Frederick Bacon Philbrook; treasurer, Amos Binney; secretary, Joseph Hiram Starr Fearson; registrar, Hosea Emery Bowen; executive committee, the President, Secretary and Treasurer *ex officio*, William Lithgow Willey, Seth Newton Gage, William Meserve Jordan and Rodney Macdonough.

MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812:

The Society held its annual meeting in the City Hall, New York, January 8, in accordance with the usual custom on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans—Jacksons Day. The Rev. Morgan Dix was re-elected as president for the ensuing year. The Secretary read obituary notices of the late Commo. Henry Bruce and Elias G. Covenhover, of the War of 1812. He reported that there were but four veterans of the war now alive.



THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION:

KANSAS COMMANDERY.



The Commandery held its monthly meeting January 2, n Leavenworth, at the National Hotel, when ex-United States Senator John J. Ingalls was dropped from the roll of membership by an almost unanimous vote. It is stated that ex-Senator Ingalls recently wrote the Secretary of the Commandery that he (Ingalls) was especially desirous of being given a membership of the first class in the Order. There was some further correspondence regarding the matter and it is said the Commander wrote a kindly letter to the ex-Senator, in which it was explained and set forth that the Loyal Legion of Kansas could not possibly change the membership as requested. It is stated further that Mr. Ingalls replied by note that he desired to be either a member of the first class or none at all. This seemed to leave but one way open to the Commandery, and that was to drop the ex-Senator from the roster. It appears that at the meeting the correspondence alluded to, or at least Mr. Ingalls' portion of it, was brought before the Commandery for its consideration. The matter was not discussed at any great length, as it was plain the elevation contended for could not be made. A vote was taken with the result as already stated. Between forty and fifty members were present at the time.

MINNESOTA COMMANDERY.

* * The Commandery held a reunion at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, January 14, 1896, when Gen. James H. Baker read a paper on "Gen. Grant." The Commandery will commemorate the birthday of Abraham Lincoln at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, February 12, by a dinner at which ladies are expected. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, commander-in-chief of the Order, has accepted an invitation to be present, and an informal reception will be tendered him and Mrs. Gibbon in the parlors of the Hotel Ryan previous to the dinner. Addresses may be expected at the dinner table from Gen. Gibbon, Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Army; Rev. Samuel G. Smith, D. D.; Gen. C. F. Manderson, ex-United States Senator from Nebraska, and Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., and an original poem by Col. Gilbert A. River.

ILLINOIS COMMANDERY.

* * Three hundred members met at Kinsley's, Chicago, December 13, at the regular monthly meeting. In the absence of Gen. Walker, Judge Waterman was in the chair as commander. The paper of the evening was read by Col. John A. Grier, ex-chief engineer of the U. S. Navy. It was entitled "A Sketch of Naval Life." It was a capital paper and called forth round after round of applause.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMANDERY.

** Three hundred and seventy-five members attended the banquet of the Commandery, January 1, at the American House, Boston. Junior vice-commander, Chief Engineer Charles H. Manning, presided. Samuel Adams Drake read a short paper on the recollection of the old army in Kansas, with special reference to Grant, Sheridan, and many of the old leaders, as well as to old Fort Leavenworth.

IOWA COMMANDERY.

** A stated meeting of the Commandery was held in the Club House, Des Moines, January 14. The paper of the evening was read by Capt. John Q. Adams, entitled "Hold the Fort."

OHIO COMMANDERY.

** The sudden death of Gen. M. D. Leggett, in Cleveland, on Monday night, January 6, was a great shock to his companions of the Ohio Commandery. It was his fortune to have been conspicuous in many important engagements during the war, and to have always acquitted himself with honor. His funeral took place January 9. Gen. J. D. Cox, commander, delegated the following named to represent the Ohio Commandery: Gen. M. F. Force, Sandusky; Gen. A. Hickenlooper, Cincinnati; Col. C. Cadle, Cincinnati; Gen. James Barnett, Cleveland; Gen. A. C. Voris, Akron; Dr. W. C. Jacobs, Akron; Gen. T. W. Sanderson, Youngstown; Dr. H. K. Cushing, Cleveland; Capt. A. W. Fenton, Cleveland; Gen. J. J. Elwell, Cleveland; A. J. Ricks, Cleveland; Capt. F. A. Kendall, Cleveland; Capt. L. T. Scofield, Cleveland; Gen. A. J. Smith, Cleveland; Maj. P. M. Hitchcock, Cleveland; Col. G. D. Munson, Zanesville.

SOCIETY UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS 1776-1812.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated in New Orleans, January 8, in the evening, by a "patriotic demonstration," under the auspices of the Louisiana State Society, at Washington Artillery Hall. In the morning delegates from the Society drove in the rain to the unfinished Chalmette monument, carrying flowers and wreaths of greens and a United States flag, loaned by Maj. Ramsey, U. S. Army, which Mrs. M. A. Bailey fixed upon the top of the monument, while Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Tennent and Mrs. Harper decorated the old monument with the floral offerings. The evening exercises at the hall consisted of music and appropriate addresses.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, in his address as president at the annual meeting, at the Society's building, 715 Spruce street, Philadelphia, said: As special work for the new year the Society had arranged with Rev. Ferdinand Kittell, of Pittsburgh, to go as archivist to Rome, to copy for the record of the Society, from the library of the Vatican, such new matter as was to be found pertaining to the history of the Roman Catholic Church in America. The library of the Society numbers over 8000 volumes and a large number of valuable pamphlets.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS:



A regular meeting of the General Council was held at the office of the New York Society on December 19, at which the following General Officers were present: His Excellency, the Governor-General, the Deputy Governor, Generals for New York, Connecticut, Maryland, District of Columbia, New Jersey and Vermont; the Registrar-General, Deputy Treasurer-General, Chaplain-General, Historian-General, Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General. Reports were received from the various State societies, showing a total membership of 1337. Charters were granted to new societies in the States of Minnesota, Kentucky and California. Mr. Satterlee Swartwout resigned the office of treasurer-general on account of ill health, and his resignation was accepted. Mr. Edward Shippen was then elected treasurer-general. The announcement was made with deep regret of the death of Mr. James Mifflin, deputy governor-general for Pennsylvania. Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens was elected to fill the vacancy, he having resigned the office of chaplain-general. Rt. Rev. John Williams, Bishop of Connecticut, was then elected chaplain-general. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, was elected deputy governor-general for the Society in Nebraska, and Mr. Rukard Hurd deputy governor-general for the Society in Minnesota. David May Jones, of Kentucky, and Spencer Roane Thorpe, of California, were also elected deputy governor-generals by their respective State societies.

MINNESOTA.

* * * The roll of officers of the recently organized State Society, which received recognition from the General Society, December 20, is as follows: Governor, Rukard Hurd, Esq., St. Paul; deputy governor, Maj. C. B. Sears, corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Duluth; lieutenant-governor, Capt. F. W. Roe, 3d U. S. Infantry, Fort Snelling; secretary, Maj. C. H. Whipple, Pay Department, U. S. Army, St. Paul; registrar, C. P. Noyes, St. Paul; gentlemen of the council, G. H. Doggett and F. B. Chew, St. Paul.

MASSACHUSETTS.

* * * The third general court was held at the Exchange Club, Boston, on Forefather's Day, December 21. At the business meeting the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That this Society deprecates, in strong and earnest tones, the creation of a feeling of hostility toward England; that it deprecates that extreme position which would drive to war men of kindred blood of two of the foremost nations in Christendom, and that it believes that the sentiment which should animate the American people at this time is "Peace on earth, good will towards men."

The following-named officers were elected: Governor, Francis Ellingwood Abbot; deputy governor, Arthur John Clark Snowdon; lieutenant-governor, Meriweather Hood Griffith; secretary, Walter Kendall Watkins;

deputy secretary, Francis Aphorpe Foster; treasurer, Abijah Thompson; registrar, James Atkins Noyes; historian, Walter Gilman Page; chancellor, Melville Madison Bigelow; surgeon, Myles Standish, M. D.; chaplain, Rev. George Madison Bodge. A resolution was offered by Mr. Soden providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of purchasing the old Fairbanks estate at Dedham, and to consult with the Society of Colonial Dames, the Sons of the Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution and other kindred societies regarding the matter. The resolution was passed unanimously. The following amendment to by-laws was also passed:

Flag.—The flag shall consist of the red cross of St. George on a white field, bearing in the centre the seal of Massachusetts Bay Colony; Azure, on a mount between two pine trees vert, an Indian affronte or, belted with leaves of the second, holding in his dexter hand an arrow paleways, point downwards, and in his sinister hand a bow paleways, of the third; upon a scroll proper, issuing from his mouth, the legend, "Come over and help us:"—surrounded by a title scroll, "Sigillum: Gub: et Societ: de: Mat-tachusets: Bay: in: Nova Anglia:"—surmounted by the crown.

After business the members sat down to dinner. Governor Abbot presided, and the guests entertained were Attorney-General Knowlton, Capt. Thomas J. Olys, E. P. Seaver, Edward W. Hazewell and Horace G. Allen. All of these gentlemen and others made speeches.

VIRGINIA.

* * J. Alston Cabell introduced in the Virginia House, December 14, a bill providing for the incorporation of the Society in Virginia. The bill provides that Messrs. Joseph Bryan, Gustavus Adolphus Walker, Virginus Newton, Richard Thomas Walker Duke, Jr., Thomas Bolling, Jr., Edward Carrington Mayo, James Lyons, William James Walker, John Garland Walker, James Alston Cabell and Thomas Nelson Carter, and such other persons as may be associated with them and their successors be constituted and declared to be a body politic, and corporate by the name and style of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Virginia.

ILLINOIS.

* * The annual meeting of the Society was held, December 19, at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago. E. M. Teall presided in the absence of Capt. Philip Reade. The main business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Governor, Edward McKinstry Teall; deputy governor, Samuel Eberly Gross; lieutenant-governor, Lyman Dresser Hammond; secretary, Seymour Morris; deputy secretary, William Ruggles Tucker; treasurer, Frank Eugene Spooner; registrar, John Smith Sargent; historian, Edward Milton Adams; chancellor, Judge Frank Baker; chaplain, Rev. James Gibson Johnson, D. D. The Society gave a banquet, January 3, at the Victoria, Chicago. Mr. S. E. Gross is also captain of the Chicago Continental Guard, and has recently been elected to membership in the Huguenot Society of America, by right of descent from Louis DuBois, a French Huguenot, who settled in Eastern New York in 1660, the founder of New Paltz, in Ulster county, and who received large land grants from

the colonial government, his holding extending from the Shawangunk mountains to the Hudson river. In the early Indian wars, DuBois' wife and two children were carried into captivity by the savages, and DuBois led an expedition which rescued the captives, the whites surprising and vanquishing the captors at the opportune moment, when the wife of DuBois had already been bound to the stake and the fagots piled about.

NEW YORK.

. The following officers were elected at the fourth general court, held at the Hotel Waldorf, December 19: Governor, Frederic J. de Peyster; deputy governor, George R. Schieffelin; lieutenant-governor, James William Beekman; secretary, Philip Livingston; deputy secretary, David Banks, Jr.; treasurer, Arthur M. Hatch; registrar, Frederick E. Haight; historian, Abraham B. Valentine; chancellor, Abraham R. Lawrence; surgeon, F. Le Roy Satterlee, M. D.; chaplain, Rev. Alexander Hamilton. An amendment to the by-laws was adopted, authorizing the appointment of local secretaries in cities where ten or more members are resident. In pursuance thereof the council at its last meeting appointed Edgar C. Leonard, of Albany, as local secretary. There are now fifteen members of the Society in that city.

MARYLAND.

. The Society will hold its annual reunion on Colonial Day, March 25, to celebrate the anniversary of the landing on Maryland soil of Gov. Leonard Calvert and the first Maryland colonist.

PENNSYLVANIA.

. The Society will have its third annual dinner, January 28, at the Hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia. The general assembly of the Society will be held in Philadelphia at the Pennsylvania Society's headquarters, Congress Hall, at Sixth and Chestnut streets, in May.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS:

NEW YORK COMMANDERY.

The annual meeting of the Commandery was held December 12, at the Brevoort, New York City. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: For commander, Com. David Banks; vice-commander, James H. Morgan; secretary, Robt. Webb Morgan; treasurer, Geo. Livingston Nichols; registrar, Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf; judge advocate, Frank M. Avery; surgeon, Clarkson Crosby Schuyler, M. D.; chaplain, Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D.; deputy secretary, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr. Following the business meeting a reception and banquet was held.



SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

OHIO.

Secretary A. H. Pugh, of the Ohio Society, received, December 19, the following letter, issued by the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, signed by President Wing and Secretary H. P. Ward:



Ohio Society Sons of the American Revolution.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held December 13, 1895, the matter of consolidation with the Ohio Society Sons of the Revolution was taken up and discussed. The replies of members to the circular of October 14, 1895, relative to the matter, were unanimous in expressing a desire for union, and were generally in favor of any plan that would be reasonable and not in conflict with the constitutions of the national bodies. The following resolution was then adopted:

"That Messrs. Wing (L. B.), Richardson (J. M.), Aldrich, Randall and Ward (H. P.) be appointed a committee to inform the Ohio Society Sons of the Revolution of our approval and ratification of their resolutions of October 19, 1895, and that this committee be given full power to act for and in the name of this Society in regard to consolidation."

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Ohio Society Sons of the Revolution, October 19, 1895:

Resolved, That this society cordially approves of affiliation with its sister organization, the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, at the earliest possible date, and in the simplest possible manner.

Resolved, That we favor affiliation based upon the election to the membership of each Society, without additional initiation fee or annual dues, of all members of the other Society in good and regular standing, whose proofs of eligibility, through lineal descent from a Revolutionary patriot, are mutually satisfactory to the registrars of both societies.

Resolved, That we favor the existence of chapters in the leading centres of population, subject to a strong State organization.

Resolved, That we hereby empower the officers of this Society, acting within constitutional limits, to carry into effect the above resolutions, upon such a basis as may be mutually satisfactory to the officers of both societies.

Resolved, That we cordially desire the union of all direct descendants of the heroes of the Revolution in one society, and direct our Board of Managers to memorialize the General Society to take such steps as will secure this end.

LUCIUS B. WING, *President*.

HARRY PARKER WARD, *Corresponding Secretary*.

* * The State Society gave a grand subscription ball on the night of December 31, at the Grand Armory Hall, Cincinnati, the proceeds of which will be used in erecting a monument to mark the site of Fort Washington, Cincinnati, at Fourth and Ludlow streets. The Society announces that the continental ball will be repeated December 31, 1896. The ball surpassed all former previous society events in Cincinnati, and will be an event long to be remembered. The total receipts of the ball were \$5000, the expenses \$4000, leaving a balance in the treasury of but \$1000. With such an affair as it was there should have been a balance of at least \$10,000. All concerned were deeply disappointed over the financial failure; but at the

suggestion of Gov. Asa S. Bushnell it was decided that the amount necessary to purchase Francois Choppin's bronze statute of the "Minute Man" should be raised by private subscription, and that before the year 1896 draws to a close it should be placed at the site of old Fort Washington.

MINNESOTA.

. A meeting of the board of officers of the State Society was held, December 19, in the office of Secretary John Townsend, St. Paul, for the purpose of taking action regarding the plan to consolidate the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. The following were present: Rukard Hurd, vice-president; William B. Dean, John Townsend, secretary; R. B. C. Bement, Maj. C. H. Whipple and T. C. Field. It was decided to call a special meeting of the Sons of the Revolution for Thursday evening, December 26, the same evening as that set for the annual meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, when the report of the joint committee on consolidation could be heard and acted upon by both bodies. Upon this latter occasion the joint committees submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by both Societies:

The undersigned joint committee of the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, in the State of Minnesota, appointed by their respective societies to confer with reference to the union of these two organizations, held a meeting this 18th day of December, 1895, and, after careful deliberation, recommended the adoption by the respective societies of the following:

Resolved, That this Society heartily approves of the union of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Minnesota without unnecessary delay.

Resolved, That we favor affiliation based upon the election to the honorary membership of each Society, without additional initiation fee or additional annual dues of all members of the other Society in good and regular standing, whose proofs of eligibility through lineal descent from a Revolutionary patriot are mutually satisfactory to the boards of managers and registrars of both societies.

Resolved, That until the union of the two general societies is effected, we recommend that the two Minnesota societies shall unite in all ceremonies and celebrations.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the union of all direct descendants of the heroes of the Revolution in one society, and direct our board of managers to memorialize the General Society to take such steps as will secure this end; and also to instruct our delegates to the next convention or congress of the General Society to take such measures as will accomplish this result.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the secretary of each State society.

CHARLES H. WHIPPLE, *Chairman.*

EDWARD P. INGERSOLL,

EDWARD H. CUTTER,

Committee, Sons of the Revolution, State of Minnesota.

S. J. R. McMILLAN, *Chairman.*

ALBERT SMITH,

JAMES H. WEED,

Committee, Sons of the American Revolution, State of Minnesota.

When both societies had taken action, the members of the Sons of the Revolution came into the room where the Sons of the American Revolution

were assembled, and for half an hour the members mingled together, exchanging congratulations upon the action taken.

PENNSYLVANIA.



The 119th anniversary of the battle of Princeton was celebrated Friday, January 3, by the State Society by the dedication of a tablet erected on the wall of old St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Third and Pine streets, Philadelphia, in memory of Capt. William Shippin, a Philadelphia officer of the Revolutionary War, who was killed in the battle of Princeton, and whose remains repose in St. Peter's churchyard. The members of the Society assembled at their headquarters, Independence Hall, at 3.30 o'clock, and proceeded to the church, where they were joined by the City Troop, in full uniform, the centre aisle of the church having been reserved for them. The service

was conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge. In speaking of Capt. Shippin the chaplain said he was a young patriot of twenty-six years, who, with his company of marines, joined Washington just before the battle of Trenton and was killed at the battle of Princeton. He was first buried in the Friends' Cemetery, at Princeton, and twelve days later his body was brought to St. Peter's churchyard in Philadelphia. The victory of Princeton was only made possible, he said, by the Philadelphia recruits, the First City Troop and the Marines, under Capt. Shippin. The tablet, which is of white marble and inscribed with old-style letters, has been fixed in the south wall of the church, about midway between the chancel and entrance. The inscription reads :

In the churchyard adjoining this church are buried the remains of Capt. William Shippin, who was killed at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777, aged 26 years. This tablet is erected to his memory by the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, A. D. 1896.

A reception by the Pennsylvania Society was given December 19, at the Aldine Hotel, Philadelphia. It was the anniversary of the encampment at Valley Forge, and this subject was informally discussed by those present.

CALIFORNIA.

* * * A general meeting of the California Society was held at the Hoffman Cafe, Los Angeles, December 11. During a business session an

amendment to the constitution was adopted, making it conformable as regards eligibility to membership with the constitution of the National Society. The Secretary's report showed eleven new members since last meeting in June, making the total membership sixty-five. The secretary, Arthur B. Benton, reported that some weeks ago the Society received from Rev. Dr. Smith, since deceased at the age of eighty-seven, an autograph copy of the hymn, "America," probably the last copy penned by the venerable author. On motion it was ordered that a page in memoriam of Dr. Smith be inserted in the Secretary's record. President H. O. Collins offered a resolution lamenting the death of William Leverett Chase, late president of the Massachusetts Society. At the close of the business session a collation was served, after which addresses were made. Col. S. O. Houghton gave an interesting reminiscence of the organization of the first regiment of New York Volunteers for the Mexican war, of which he was a member, and of his service in Mexico and California. Among others who entertained the company were: Maj. F. C. Prescott, of Redlands; City Treasurer Hartwell, C. P. Fenner, Capt. J. A. Osgood and Maj. Ben Goodrich.

NEW JERSEY.

* * The annual meeting of the State Society was held at the Princeton Inn, Princeton, January 3. This meeting was to commemorate the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. Among the guests were members of the societies of other States, as well as the President of the National Society. At the business meeting the Society offered to place a bronze tablet in front of the old North Church to commemorate the battle of Princeton. Also a plan to place a boulder in Mercer street to mark the spot where the battle of Princeton was fought was discussed. After the business meeting a banquet was partaken of. C. H. Sinnickson, vice-president, presided. Gilbert Collins, of Jersey City, responded to the toast, "The Sons of the Revolution;" G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, "The Battle of Princeton;" Dean Murray, of Princeton College, "Patriotism and Education."

TENNESSEE.

* * The State Society held a meeting in the Supreme Court room at the Court House, Knoxville, December 26, in honor of the battle of Trenton. The Daughters of the American Revolution had been invited to attend and a large number were present. The feature of the exercise was a paper by Rev. Dr. John Frazee on "Ten Critical Days of the Revolution."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

* * The annual meeting of the State Society was held in South Carolina Hall, Charleston, December 14, 1895 (the anniversary of the evacuation of Charleston by the British in 1782), with the president, Col. Christopher S. Gadsden, in the chair. The proceedings were opened by prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Johnson, rector of St. Philip's Church. A committee was appointed to take steps towards commemorating the important events in the Revolutionary history of Charleston. Counsel was requested

to take measures to secure a charter for the Society at the forthcoming session of the State Legislature. The election of eleven new members since the last meeting was reported by the board of managers. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen, as follows: Col. Christopher S. Gadsden, president; Col. Thomas Pinckney Lowndes, vice-president; Gustavus S. Pinckney, secretary; Clarence C. Olney, treasurer; James G. Holmes, registrar; Rev. John Johnson, D. D., chaplain; W. M. Fitch, assistant treasurer. The following board of managers was elected (the officers being members *ex officio*): Col. Zimmerman Davis, chairman; Gen. John Bratton, H. H. Ficken, Hawkins K. Jenkins, Robert G. Dargan, William S. Hastie, William H. Parker, Jr., T. S. Bee, Frank E. Taylor. Delegates were elected to the triennial meeting of the General Society, to be held at Savannah, Ga., April 19-21, 1896. The annual church service of the Society will be held on Sunday, February 23, in commemoration of Washington's birthday.

NEW YORK.

. The Albany branch of the Philip Livingston Chapter held its second annual banquet, January 15, at the Albany Club; toastmaster, Maj. Harmon Pumpelly Read. Toasts were responded to by Philip Livingston, Prof. F. W. Wetmore, Dr. Ezra A. Bartlett and George Lawyer. The menu was unique, as all the dishes and wines were prefixed by names of American heroes—"Paul Revere beans," "Schuyler soup," "Paul Jones salmon," "Israel Putnam brown bread," "Sweet potatoes a la Gen. Marion," etc.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES:

MASSACHUSETTS COMMANDERY.



The annual meeting of the Commandery was held, November 11, at Young's Hotel, Boston, and was followed by the annual dinner. The Recorder stated that there were about one hundred members in this State Commandery. The following officers were elected for the year: Commander, Theodore Strong Thompson, paymaster U. S. Navy; vice-commander, David Betton Macomb, chief engineer (retired) U. S. Navy; recorder, Amos Binney; treasurer, Hosea Emery Bowen; registrar, Franklin Thomason Beatty, M. D.; historian, William Lithgow Willey, S. D.; chaplain, Rev. Charles Langdon Tappan; councillors, William Melville Paul, Thomas Amory DeBlois, M. D.; William Boerum Wetmore; Charles William Galloupe, M. D.; John Hoffman Colamore, John Van Benthuyssen Bleecker, lieut.-com. U. S. Navy; William McCarthy Little, lieutenant (retired) U. S. Navy; Charles Frederick Bacon Philbrook; trustee of permanent fund (three years), Charles Calhoun Philbrook.

ILLINOIS COMMANDERY.

. The first annual meeting of the Commandery was held, by special request, at the Chicago Athletic Club, November 9. As this was but the

second meeting of the Commandery, much of its business was necessarily rudimentary; but the initial steps were entered into with an interest that bespoke the success of the organization. Commander J. H. Dayton, U. S. Navy, called the meeting to order, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read, approved and ordered placed on record. The Commandery then voted unanimously that its officers should be re-elected for the ensuing year. The officers are: James H. Dayton, U. S. Navy, commander; Lieut.-Com. E. M. Stedman, U. S. Navy (retired), vice-commander; Horatio L. Wait, recorder; R. S. Critchell, registrar and treasurer; D. B. Hubbard, acting chaplain. The following gentlemen were elected as the council of the Commandery: L. C. Stebbins, O. B. Damon, D. B. Hubbard, W. L. Orr, John Franklin, C. B. Plattenburg, E. L. Strong, J. J. Sullivan, Eliot Callender.

SOCIETY UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812:



A meeting of the General Society was held at the Everett House, New York City, January 8, Mrs. Le Roy Sunderland Smith, historian-general, in the chair. Reports from the various States societies were read and accepted. The Society is organized in eighteen States. The president for the State of Michigan, which is just now forming for active work, is Mrs. Alfred Russell. Seventy Daughters of Michigan honored the memory of Jackson by a dinner at the Russell House, Detroit. Mrs. Edward Roby has been appointed president of the Illinois Society. She attended the meeting of the General Society and her address afforded the greatest pleasure to all present. Mrs. Roby is president of the Ladies of the Grand Army, which is composed of the wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts of Grand Army men, an organization of 300,000 women. She is also chairman of the Woman's Republican Club, 33d Ward, in Chicago. Mrs. Flora Adams Darling's address was also most interesting. She told of the constantly increasing work of the Society, the different States in which the work of organization is going on, and spoke of forming an alliance of the New England States, and selected Mrs. William Gerry Slade for president, as she is the president of the Society of New England Women. Mrs. Louis Warford Hall, the recently appointed president of the Pennsylvania Society, was present, and said that the Pennsylvania State Society proposed to be organized by February 22. Mrs. Roby suggested sending a set of resolutions, through Secretary Olney, to Queen Victoria, asking her to use her influence to preserve peace between the English-speaking nations. Mrs. Darling was unanimously elected chairman of a committee to frame such resolutions, and Mrs. Roby was made a delegate to carry them to Washington and present them to Secretary Olney. Badges of the Society were to have been presented on behalf of the Society to Mrs. Flora Adams Darling and Mrs. Stephen Adams Webster, who is the senior officer of the Society United States Daughters of 1812; but the presentation had to be postponed, as the badges were not ready. Kentucky is organizing under the efficient president, Mrs. Mary Cabell

Richardson. Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, Mrs. Albert Sydney Johnson and Mrs. Fremont have accepted appointments as honorary vice-presidents in California. Mrs. William Stewart is vice-president for Nevada; Miss Emma Goble Lathrop and Miss Adeline Sterling are appointed officers to organize in New Jersey. Besides the officers of the General Society, there were present Mrs. J. Q. Adams, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Miss Hattie Slade, Miss Emma Goble Lathrop, of Newark; Mrs. Dr. Volney Everett, Mrs. Louis J. Allen, Mrs. Laura B. Gomperts, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. George A. Ludin resigned the position of secretary-general, which resignation went into effect at once. Mrs. Ulyses S. Grant, Mrs. James A. Garfield and Mrs. Jefferson Davis are members and honorary directors of this Society.

SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:



Mr. Henderson has introduced a bill in the National House of Representatives to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The incorporators named in the bill are: Mrs. John W. Foster, of Indiana; Mrs. William D. Cabell, of Virginia; Mrs. Henry V. Boynton, of Ohio; Mrs. A. W. Greely, of Washington; Mrs. F. O. Saint Clair, of Maryland; Mrs. A. Leo Knott, of Maryland; Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, of New York; Mrs. G. Brown Goode, of Washington; Mary Desha, of Kentucky; Mrs. Stephen J. Field, of California; Mrs. Thomas Alexander, of Washington; Rosa Wright Smith, of Washington; Mrs. Hugh Hagan, of Georgia; Mrs. John Risley Putnam, of New York; Mrs. George H. Shields, of Missouri; Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York; Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington; Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, of Washington; Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Henry Blount, of Indiana; Mrs. Randolph De B. Keim, of Connecticut; Louise Ward McAllister, of New York; Mrs. Frank Stuart Osborne, of Illinois; Marie Devereux, of Washington; Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island; Mrs. W. W. Shippen, of New Jersey; Mrs. N. B. Hogg, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, Mrs. Adolphus S. Hubbard, of California; Mrs. Charles E. Putnam, of Iowa; Mrs. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky; Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Massachusetts; Mrs. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, and Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland. The objects of the Society are stated to be "for patriotic, historical and educational purposes, to perpetuate the memory and spirit of men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of the historical spots and the erection of monuments by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics and

of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunction of Washington, in his farewell address to the American people, 'to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,' thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages, as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

*** The National Congress of the Society will be held in Washington City, February 22, at the corner of Thirteenth and L streets. Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island, has been invited by the National Board to respond to the address of welcome by the president-general, Mrs. Foster.

MICHIGAN.

*** The annual meeting and banquet of Louisa St. Clair Chapter was held in the Russell House, Detroit, January 8. Officers were re-elected as follows: Mrs. Eugene Gibbs, regent; Mrs. John S. Newberry, vice-regent; Mrs. Louis A. Arthur, treasurer; Mrs. J. B. Nichols, registrar, and Mrs. Emory Wendell, secretary and historian. About fifty members partook of the banquet. The ordinary was lighted with wax candles in silver candelabra, and an old-time spinning wheel was a prominent feature of the decorations. The ladies responded to toasts and made speeches.

VERMONT.

*** A meeting of Green Mountain Chapter was held January 6, at the residence of Mrs. Robert Roberts, Burlington. Sixteen members were present and an interesting paper on the Battle of Monmouth was read.

OHIO.

*** The Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, met at the residence of Mrs. Howard B. Hills, December 16. Mrs. R. W. Taylor read an historical paper on the refusal of the Bostonians to pay the tax on tea.

*** The Cincinnati Chapter met, January 7, in Public Library Hall. Mrs. William Judkins gave an idea of the work done in the past and that proposed for the future in a short address. Papers were presented on "The Life and Services of Revolutionary Ancestors." The papers were read by Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Greve, Mrs. G. W. Martin, Mrs. H. P. Bradford, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. McMullen, Mrs. Brent Arnold and Mrs. H. D. Butler.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

*** A reception to Mrs. John E. Bacon, of Edgefield, the State regent, was given December 12 by Mrs. Rebecca Motte Hamilton Ryan, regent of the Rebecca Motte Chapter, recently organized in Charleston, at her residence. The chief feature of the reception was an eloquent address by Mrs. Bacon on the aims and objects of the Order. At the meeting, January 8, at Mrs. Dr. Vedder's, Mrs. Claudine Rhett, the historiographer of the Society, presented and read a paper on "Old Charlestown."

MARYLAND.

* * The Society gave a reception December 26, from four to six o'clock, at their rooms on East Franklin street, Baltimore. The Chapter regent, Mrs. Jarvis Spencer, presided and received the guests. The tea table was in charge of Mrs. B. F. Smith, who was assisted by Mrs. Neilson Poe, Miss Camak, Miss Eleanor Freeland and Miss Elizabeth Pennington. The day for special celebration by the Chapter was discussed, and finally the 19th of October, "Peggy Stewart" day, was unanimously adopted. A paper was read by Mr. Andrew Trippe relating to the character of Cecil Calvert as developed in his government of the Colony of Maryland.

IOWA.

* * Dubuque Chapter met January 4, with Mrs. Estelle Goodwin Dennis. Miss Rogers, Chapter regent, presided. The meeting was called to hear a paper read on the "Wyoming Massacre," which Mrs. Dennis had been requested to prepare. The occasion was of special interest, as Mrs. Bohn and Mrs. Dennis are lineal descendants of Col. John Jenkins, one of the heroes of the fight.

GEORGIA.

* * The Mary A. Washington Chapter, Macon, met, January 2, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Ann Washington, when considerable Society business was transacted and officers elected.

* * The Atlanta Chapter met, December 14, at the home of the regent, Mrs. W. M. Dickson. Prof. J. T. Scharf, of New York, read a paper on "The Surrender of Yorktown and the Part Taken by the Women of the Revolution in that Event."

The Atlanta Chapter met, January 1, in the Massachusetts Building, Longfellow Hall, which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts presented to it on December 19 with formal ceremonies. The meeting was, perhaps, the most interesting and important in the history of the Chapter. The building was formally turned over to the ladies by Mr. B. F. Brown, representing the Governor of Massachusetts. At the same time a handsome portrait of Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, was presented. Then followed a series of new year's gifts, so to speak, to the Atlanta Chapter. Miss Winslow, on behalf of Mrs. Greenhalge, presented to the Chapter the two handsome bookcases which adorned the colonial department of the Woman's Building. Mrs. Sarah Kennedy presented the carpets and cases in the colonial department of the Connecticut Building. Mrs. A. V. Gude presented sixty-six chairs and some tables, which have been used in her department. Mrs. A. E. Buck tendered the Atlanta Chapter a handsome library containing a large number of excellent volumes. Dr. Fernow, who has been in charge of the forestry department of the Minerals and Forestry Building, presented the Daughters with all the handsome ferns and plants which have decorated this tasteful structure. A gavel made of wood taken from a tree growing by the grave of Patrick Henry was another gift by Mrs. McDowell Wood. It was handsomely trimmed in silver. The Atlanta Chapter is the only one which owns its own home. The ladies will shortly

begin work on locating a site for the permanent home of the Chapter, to which the building will be removed. The location will be convenient and on one of the fashionable thoroughfares of the city.

MASSACHUSETTS.

* * The following officers were chosen at the annual meeting of Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor: Regent, Mrs. N. S. Bell; vice-regent, Mrs. L. B. Loomis; secretary, Miss Jennie Loomis; treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Hayden Power; registrar, Miss Mary E. Hayden Power; historian, Miss Mabel E. Cobb.

* * The Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, held a reception in the parlors of the Memorial Church Parish House, December 16. The occasion was to celebrate the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the tea escapade in Boston harbor. Mrs. T. M. Brown, regent of the local Chapter, received, assisted by State Regent Mrs. E. F. Masury, Mrs. Walker, of Hardwick; Miss Minnie H. Webster, regent of the Easthampton Chapter; Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, regent of the Amherst Chapter, and Mrs. Walker, of Enfield. Mrs. Walker has the distinction of being an actual "daughter," as her own father fought in the Revolution. Remarks were made by Mrs. E. F. Masury, of Danvers, State regent, and Dr. J. L. R. Trask. In the evening a reception was given Mrs. E. F. Masury, the State regent, by Mrs. George F. Fuller, secretary of the local Chapter, to which the board of management, the committee of the day and the resident members of the Chapter were invited.

* * The Boston Tea Party Chapter held a reception and tea at the residence of Mrs. S. S. Wood, Boston, December 16. Those receiving were Mrs. S. S. Woods, Mrs. Anna Von Rydingsvard, Mrs. R. P. Newcomb, Mrs. Oliver Crane, Mrs. F. L. Cowles and Mrs. Thomas Guthrie. The ushers were Mrs. L. P. Sargent, Mrs. L. T. Cummings and Mrs. John McClandish. Representatives of the Sons of the Revolution were President Richards, Vice-President H. D. Pope and Treasurer Howard. In the evening the Boston Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Boston Tea Party Chapter united in celebrating the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the Boston Tea Party at the Old South Meeting House.

* * The Paul Revere Chapter met, January 2, at Pierce Building, Boston, with Mrs. James W. Cartwright as the presiding officer. The routine business of a monthly meeting was supplemented by a talk from Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, who has recently been elected regent of a new chapter forming in Wakefield; word of praise from Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham, on the enterprise of the Paul Revere Chapter, and an election of officers as follows: Mrs. James W. Cartwright, regent; Mrs. J. A. Remick, vice-regent; Mrs. A. V. Peabody, secretary; Mrs. Eben Howes, treasurer; Mrs. Medora Crosby, registrar; Miss M. H. Brazier, historian. The entertainment came from a paper on Paul Revere, written and read by Mrs. Marion A. McBride.

. The birthday of Gen. Israel Putnam was fittingly observed in Essex Hall, January 7, by Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, Danvers, which had as guests Old Salem Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. The exercises consisted of remarks by Miss Harriet S. Tapley, regent, and Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury, State regent, and others, and an address on Gen. Israel Putnam, by Rev. A. P. Putnam, D.D., president of the Danvers Historical Society.

WASHINGTON.

. The Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma, met at the house of the regent, Mrs. C. W. Griggs, November 21. As had been appointed, the meeting was a musical one, and was opened by the Chapter singing "America." A paper was read on "Patriotic Music." A medley of patriotic airs was played, which closed the musical feature of the meeting, after which the Regent read a letter from her great-grandfather, written in 1789, and pertaining to Revolutionary matters.

On December 20 another meeting was held at the home of the Regent. A paper on current topics was read. Mrs. H. C. Wallace (daughter of Chief Justice Fuller), vice-regent, was elected as alternate to represent the Regent at the National Congress. Committees were appointed and preliminary arrangements made for an entertainment to be given in February. One work of the Mary Ball Chapter was offering a prize of \$5.00 for the best paper on "Why Washington Refused to be King," to be competed for by the school children of the city. Another work just begun is the planting of an historical grove. In this is to be planted a representative tree from each State and a tree or shrub from the homes of the ancestors of the Chapter members, the graves or the battlefields on which they fought; these trees to be labeled. The place selected for this grove is in the City Park, and, through the courtesy of the Park Commissioners, a long, irregular strip of land was chosen, large enough to hold, as the Park Superintendent said, five hundred trees. Donations of State trees have been made from Mississippi and Louisiana of live oaks and magnolias, an oak from Mount Vernon, a birch tree from Valentine's hill, and a root of boxwood from the old Philipse manor house. Past this grove go daily hundreds of children to and from school, and to these the Society hopes to teach those lessons from the past, trusting they will grow with the same vigor that their emblems doubtless will in the virgin soil of this favored spot of the new west, and be even more enduring than the snow-clad hills of the Olympics that stand guard for our grove on the north, and even more lasting than the grand old mountain of the Cascades on the south, Ta-ho-ma.

PENNSYLVANIA.

. Miss Rockwell, of the Wilkes-Barre Institute, read a paper before the Wyoming Valley Chapter, January 6. Her subject was John Marshall, who was probably the most distinguished chief justice in the history of the United States government.

. The Pittsburgh Chapter held its regular meeting, December 14, at the Twentieth Century club house. Mrs. Charles W. Bassett made the first address of a series upon the "Heroic Women of the Revolution."

The Chapter met again January 8. General routine business was attended to. Miss Denny, the regent of the Chapter, was appointed as one of the delegates to attend the Washington meeting on February 22. It was decided to unite with the Sons of the American Revolution in celebrating Washington's birthday. It will take the form of a reception in one of the clubs with a patriotic programme. The Chapter indorsed a memorial to the National Congress seeking to grant a pension to the granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." Miss Jennie Baird McKnight was elected an alternate to the congress to be held in Washington, in the place of Mrs. Max Moorhead, who will not be able to go, and Miss Kate McKnight was elected as alternate to Miss Denny.

* * The Yorktown Chapter, York, met, January 9, at the home of Mrs. E. W. Spangler. After all business had been disposed of, William Henry A. Ebert read an interesting history of a rebellion in the American colonies in the year 1676.

* * The Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, held its regular monthly meeting, January 8, at the residence of Miss Lillian Diller, Mrs. Henry Carpenter presiding. It was decided to celebrate Flag Day, June 14, by holding a reunion of Donegal, York and Harrisburg chapters, the place to be determined later. The Ephrata Monument Association acknowledged the receipt of \$20 from Donegal Chapter towards the erection of a monument for Revolutionary soldiers buried at Ephrata. Mrs. Mylin was elected delegate to the National Congress. Mrs. D. B. Case and Miss Clark were appointed alternates. An interesting article on the shaft and obelisk, erected to mark the place where Washington crossed the Delaware on December 26, 1776, was read by Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer.

* * The officers and members of the Board of Management of the Philadelphia Chapter met, socially, on the afternoon of December 4, at the house of Mrs. Herman Hoopes, to express to their late regent, Mrs. Edward Jungerich Smith, their regret that she had declined a renomination to the regency of the Chapter and to present to her a silver salver in appreciation of her faithful discharge of the duties of the office and as a token of their affection and esteem. The salver is handsomely engraved with the insignia of the Society, and bears on the reverse side the following inscription:

Mary Eleanor Diehl Smith,
First Regent, Philadelphia Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution.
From the Officers and Board of Management.
1895.

CONNECTICUT.

* * The Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter met socially, December 18, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas J. Wood, Ansonia.

* * The Mary Clap Wooster Chapter held a meeting at the Foot Guard Armory, New Haven, December 16. A business session occupied the first part of the afternoon. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State regent, spoke upon "Connecticut and Daughters of the American Revolution Days at Atlanta."

. Rev. Frank S. Childs, of Fairfield, read a paper on "The Colonial Parson" before Ruth Wyllys Chapter and its guests, members of the Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution, at the Historical Society's rooms, Hartford, December 30.

. The Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Walter N. Sperry, Derby, January 7. The regent, Mrs. A. W. Phillips, presided. Attention was called to the fact that the wife and daughter of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," are living in destitute circumstances at Washington. It was proposed that a petition be sent to Congress asking help in their behalf. It was also suggested that the Chapter offer a prize for the best historical paper prepared by a pupil in the public schools during the present year.

. An entertainment given by Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour, was a grand event, at which a very fashionable gathering attended. The entertainment took place in Masonic Hall, which was tastefully decorated. Among those who took part in the programme, were: Miss Ida James, Mrs. Camp, Miss Colt, of New York; Miss Camp, Mrs. James, Miss Charlotte Riley, of New York; Miss May Hurlbert and Mrs. Noyes.

DISTRICT COLUMBIA.

. The regular monthly meeting of the Continental Chapter was held December 16 at the Oxford Hotel, Washington. There was a large attendance of the members. Mr. George A. Bacon read a paper on "Patrick Henry." Mrs. Margaret Sidney Lothrop spoke of her work in the children's branch of the Society, and Mrs. Lillian Rozell Messenger read a paper on "Historical Shrines."

TENNESSEE.

. The Dolly Madison Chapter held its monthly meeting, January 4, at the residence of Mrs. Emmett Howard, Memphis. There was little business to be disposed of, and the chief interest of the meeting centred in the prize essays, the awards being made by Miss Scudder to pupils of the High School.

WISCONSIN.

. The Milwaukee Chapter met January 3. The Chapter now numbers ninety-three members. Mrs. William Chester and Mrs. A. R. Vedder were elected delegates to the national convention, to be held in Washington in February, with Mrs. Don. J. Whitmore as alternate. It was decided that the Milwaukee Chapter would hold a loan exhibition of War of the Revolution relics, and a committee was appointed to arrange for the date and place of exhibition. Mrs. Hamilton Townsend, Chapter regent, and Mrs. Mason, the registrar, spoke about the aims of the Society.

. The Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville, met January 9, at the home of the regent, Miss Mary Temple. At the election of delegates to attend the annual convention of the National Society to be held in Washington, February 10, Mrs. Lawrence D. Tyson was chosen to represent her Chapter and Mrs. W. B. Lockett alternate. The literary part of the pro-

gramme was a paper on John Jay, by Mrs. Frazee. The point appealing most directly to the ladies was a corresponding likeness between leading political issues of that and this day. The discussion was lead by Mesdames James Rodgers and Will Hunt. The next meeting will be on February 13, when the subject, "Financial Difficulties of the Colonies; Colonial Money," and Robert Morris, will be considered.

RHODE ISLAND.

*** The Gaspee Chapter met December 17 in the Rhode Island Historical rooms, Providence. Mrs. Grosvenor, the new regent, who succeeded Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard at the expiration of her term of two years, presided for the first time and addressed the Chapter. The report of the Joint Committee on the Gaspee Daughters of the American Revolution prize for the Woman's College connected with Brown University was accepted.

*** The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter met January 10, at Stonington. In the absence of the regent, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, of Groton, Mrs. Courtlandt G. Babcock, of Stonington, the vice-regent, presided.

NEW JERSEY.

*** The first formal meeting of the General David Forman Chapter was held January 15, at the house of the regent, Mrs. O. G. Mases. The Regent called the Chapter to order, announcing the resignation of the secretary, Mrs. Robert Stockton, Jr. The officers for the ensuing year are: Mrs. O. G. Mases, regent; Mrs. A. Foster, vice-regent; Mrs. R. Oliphant, secretary; Miss J. Blackfan, registrar; Miss L. Wilson, treasurer; Mrs. Alethia Hunt Weatherby, historian.

*** Mrs. William S. Stryker, the regent, is pushing forward the work of organizing chapters throughout the State. Some months ago a few Somerville women were interested in the matter of forming a chapter at the county seat, and Mrs. Stryker selected Miss Batcheller, of Millstone, to do the preliminary work and serve as the new chapter's first regent. The name chosen for the new organization is General Frelinghuysen Chapter. It was fully started on its patriotic career January 9, at Miss Batcheller's home in Millstone, with sixteen charter members, four of whom are descendants of General Frelinghuysen.

ILLINOIS.

*** The Rockford Chapter was hospitably entertained by Mrs. Ralph Emerson, December 14, and inspected a collection of rare colonial articles collected by a committee of the Chapter.

VIRGINIA.

*** The Albermarle Chapter, Charlottesville, held its annual meeting October 24, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, regent; Miss Mary Nelson Meade, vice-regent; Mrs. Milton W. Humphreys, recording secretary; Mrs. R. T. W. Duke, Jr., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary E. Towler, treasurer; Mrs. Paul Boring, registrar, and Mrs. Frank A. Massie, historian. On the evening of October

25 Prof. John Fiske lectured on "Charles Lee, the Soldier of Fortune," in the public hall of the University of Virginia, under the auspices of the Albermarle Chapter and members of the Faculty of the University. The old hall, with its brilliant electric lights, fresh coat of paint, delicate frescoes and new draperies around the fine copy of the famous "School of Athens" at the rear of the platform never looked more pleasing than on that memorable night, when the eloquent speaker and closely-attentive listeners seemed to catch the inspiration of their historic surroundings. An enthusiastic round of applause greeted the historian when in the introduction to his lecture he paid a glowing tribute to the Lees of Virginia, so dear to the hearts of the South and so highly respected by the entire nation, and who bear no relationship to "Charles Lee, the Soldier of Fortune." Little did he or the enthusiastic audience realize that he was to be the last of a long line of noted statesmen and scholars whose eloquence had resounded in this historic hall. At the reception at the home of the Regent which followed the lecture the distinguished historian had the pleasure of meeting many descendants of noted Virginians whose Revolutionary deeds he had recorded in his various writings. Thirty-six hours later the public hall was in flames, and to-day is a mass of ruins, while the grand old rotunda, planned and built by Mr. Jefferson after the Pantheon at Rome, stands roofless and shorn of its beautiful pillars, and the library which it contained and which was the University's greatest treasure, has lost many of its rarest manuscripts and most valuable books. At a called meeting of the Albermarle Chapter in December it was voted to appropriate the proceeds of the lecture by Prof. Fiske to the purchase of some original manuscripts by Mr. Jefferson, still in the possession of his descendants, and to present them to the library of the University of Virginia.

. The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Roanoke. This Chapter is named after the mother of Gen. Andrew Lewis, a Revolutionary hero, to whose memory the Chapter intends erecting a monument. The Chapter, on November 22, gave an entertainment, consisting of a lecture by Prof. W. H. Pleasants, and a "Group of Realistic Scenes," under the name of "A Rose of Albemarle," arranged by Mrs. Lucian H. Cocke, for the benefit of the University of Virginia, when \$200 was realized.

. The Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond, gave a reception at Hotel Jefferson, December 16, the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. Mrs. James Lyons, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided over the literary exercises, and introduced those who took part. She first presented, in a graceful little speech, Miss Bell Perkins, as vice-regent of the Old Dominion Chapter who read a historic paper on the "Boston Tea Party." At the conclusion of Miss Perkins' paper Mrs. Lyons introduced Miss Marion West, of Boston, who read Oliver Wendell Holmes' beautiful "Ballad on the Boston Party." The company then repaired to the opposite side of the court, where supper was served at small tables.

NEW YORK.

. The New York City Chapter held a reception January 6, from four

till seven o'clock, at Sherry's, to celebrate the one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of George Washington's wedding day. All of the most popular national airs were played by the orchestra. The guests as they entered were received by Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the Society. After her greeting they passed on down the line to be introduced in turn to the many ladies who assisted her on the Reception Committee. In the apartment adjoining the ballroom an elaborate luncheon was served. At five o'clock, the hour set for the addresses in honor of the day, Mrs. McLean arose to welcome the members and their friends. At the close of Mrs. McLean's remarks she announced that it was with the greatest pleasure that she was able to introduce Charles Dudley Warner, who spoke pleasantly of the day celebrated. He was followed by Gen. James Grant Wilson, an associate editor of this magazine, who gave many interesting reminiscences of a visit to Mt. Vernon. The last speaker was Mr. Robert Irwin Martin. Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, wife of the vice-president and honorary president of the National Society, was the guest of honor.

. The Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown, held its regular meeting December 27. There was more than usual interest evinced on account of the report of the Nominating Committee, which presented the ticket of officers for the ensuing year. The usual literary exercises were also interesting and well received.

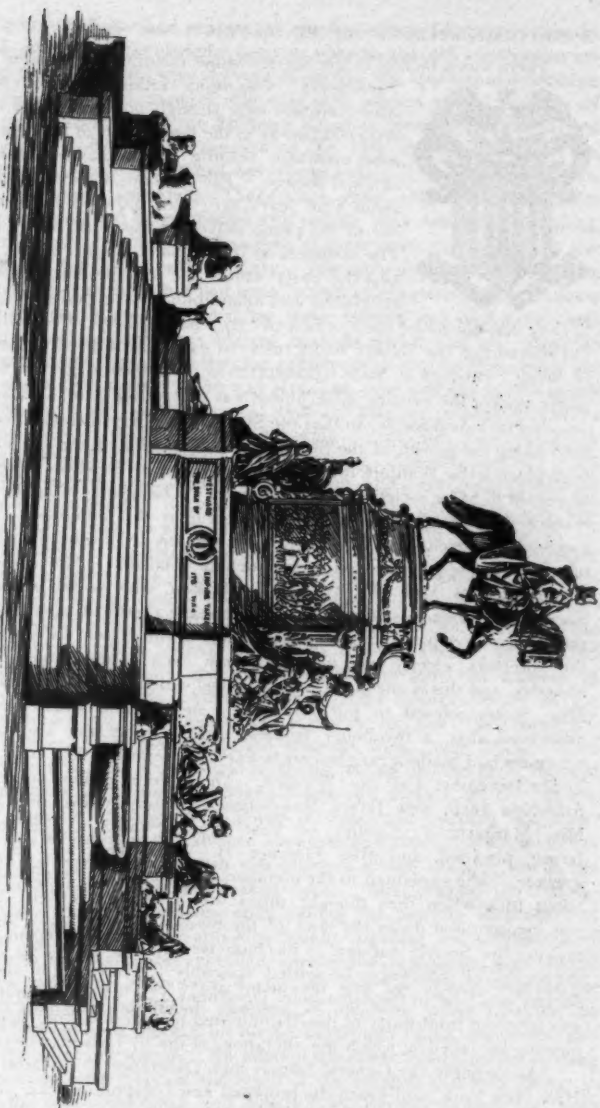
. The Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh, met, January 9, and elected delegates to the National Congress. A paper on the War of 1812 was read by Mrs. Charles Caldwell. An "afternoon of history" was given January 25, when Miss Alice Hasbrouck read a paper. The Chapter and the Newburgh Historical Society will together celebrate Washington's birthday.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI:

PENNSYLVANIA.



The State Society, which has finally decided to place its Washington monument at the Green street entrance to Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, expects to proceed with the long-delayed work of erecting the monument early this spring. At a special meeting of the Fairmount Park Commissioners, December 27, Dr. C. F. Turner and Richard Dale, a committee of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Monument Fund of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, appeared and asked for permission to erect the monument at the Green street entrance to the Park. After referring to the contention over a selection of a site for the monument, Dr. Turner said the members of the Society were now united on the Green street entrance, which was the site originally decided upon. The equestrian statue and base of the monument were brought over in 1890, and have been at the Green street entrance to the Park since that time. The statement was made by Mr. Dale that the monument would have a frontage of forty feet, a depth of seventy feet, and will be forty-two feet high. When completed it will have cost over \$250,000, and it will be one of the most imposing structures of its character ever erected.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

TO BE ERECTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IN FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

(By courtesy of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger.")

SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION:



There was a faction in the Society whose members were called by some "reformers," who desire certain changes to which the other members were strongly opposed. Then there was disagreement as to the legal status of the organization, some members holding that it had no status as a national society. The General Society was organized about four years ago, Mrs. Edward P. Steers being one of the prime movers in the work of organization. The members of the faction opposed to Mrs. Steers and the party which she represented declared that alterations and amendments were desired because the Society was not based upon sufficiently far-reaching lines. They said that the government of the Society really resolved itself into a local clique, instead of being composed of State representatives. Another allegation which was made against the existing government was that it tried to make it as much of an autocracy as possible, so that the States had not sufficient incentive to help along the growth of the Society. At a meeting of the Society, which took place at the Waldorf, the President read a paper in which some changes in regard to State societies were advocated. Changes as to applications for membership were also suggested, whereupon the opposition party also suggested some changes. The President refused to consider the suggestions offered by the opposition and a lively debate followed. The leader of the opposition was Mrs. William Lee, of Boston, who is the regent of the Society for Massachusetts, and Mrs. Steers, the president, acted as leader of the conservative party. One of the objects of the reform party was to have the directors elected by delegates from each of the subordinate State societies, and this is one of the points against which Mrs. Steers' party fought. Mrs. Steers refused to put Mrs. Lee's motion, and when the meeting adjourned, after a two-hours' fruitless session, it became known that the reformers had made arrangements to have a meeting of their own, and they had it December 2 at the Waldorf. There were present representatives from New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley, of East Orange, who is vice-regent of New Jersey, presided, and Miss Florence H. Dangerfield was the principal speaker. She explained to the members that they had labored under a mistaken idea when they thought theirs was a national society, because it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. She advised making the Society national in its character, and urged that for the good of the Society all differences be settled amicably. A meeting of the General Society was held in the same hotel December 2, at which a communication was received from thirty of the discontented members, asking that a special meeting be called, at which the alterations of the by-laws may be considered. Accordingly the General Society met December 17, at Mott Memorial Hall, New York, and heard the proposed new constitution read, about which there was much dissension at the meeting on November 26. This constitution calls for representation of out-of-town members by delegates—one delegate

to every fifty members—and permits the election of out-of-town members as executive officers of the National Society, whereas the old constitution required all members who wish to vote to attend the quadrennial meeting in New York City, and required the executive officers to be residents of that city. The members of the Advisory Board of the Society were invited by the executive officers to be present on the 17th, but of the five or six gentlemen who are on the board only Justice-elect C. S. Truax and Mr. John C. Tomlinson appeared. There were about 175 members present. After the meeting had been opened with prayer, Miss Adaline W. Sterling, of Englewood, N. J., asked the President if there were any persons in the room who did not belong to the Society. The reply was that the Advisory Board were not members, but had been invited to be present. Miss Adams asked if the constitution provided for these officers and authorized their presence, and Mrs. Steers was obliged to reply that it did not. Several persons simultaneously moved that the gentlemen be requested to retire, but the only one to obtain recognition was Mrs. Lee, who said she wanted to ask Mr. Truax a question. "That is just what I'm here for, madam, to answer questions," said Mr. Truax, rising and bowing. "But will you answer our questions as well as those of the administration?" someone asked. "To be sure," he replied. Someone called for order, and a multitude of motions were started, the result of the confusion being that the gentlemen rose and said that as their presence seemed to be objectionable they would retire. A motion that they be requested to withdraw was put to a vote and carried. The executive officers then tried to carry a motion to adjourn, but were defeated after a stormy debate. The constitution was read and referred to a committee after a four-hours' session. The regular annual meeting of the General Society was held January 6 at No. 64 Madison avenue, and fulfilled its promise of being a lively one. The numbers present, the number of votes cast and the intense interest displayed were unprecedented in the history of the Society. The result was a victory for the "independent" ticket, which was backed largely by the chapters from Long Island. Two tickets in the field, and a great deal of strong feeling behind each, brought the members out in full force, and long before two o'clock, which was the hour set for the meeting, the hallway of the small building was overcrowded. The balloting was finished about seven o'clock, and the members sat down in a back room to finish the business of the meeting while the tellers counted the votes behind locked doors. Mrs. Steers, the retiring president, early in the afternoon, when calling the meeting to order, had resigned the chair for the day, and Mrs. Sarah Conkling, the parliamentary teacher, who has lately been enrolled among the Daughters, was elected temporary chairman. There was a decided and hot debate between the chairman and Miss Adaline W. Sterling, of the New Jersey Chapter, the latter holding out most pluckily for her parliamentary rights, and in the end winning the point in question. An attempt was made to adjourn the meeting without waiting for a report of the result of the election, the hour being so late, but this was voted down, and finally it was decided to hear the result of the count for the officers and leave the question of the Executive Com-

mittee to be announced later. The supporters of the regular ticket took their defeat very quietly, when it was announced that the independents had won. The officers elected for the next four years are: For president, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley; vice-president, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow; secretary, Mrs. L. H. Holbrook; treasurer, Miss Viola D. Waring; registrar, Mrs. Mary C. Martin Casey; historian, Mrs. John W. Elwell; librarian, Mrs. Henry Courtney Manning, and chaplain, Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D. The vote for president was a very close one, as were most of the others. It stood 311 for Mrs. Yardley and 281 for Mrs. Steers. The new president is also president of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, a member of Sorosis, of the Women's Club of Orange, and regent of the Daughters of the Revolution in New Jersey.

NEW YORK.

. The annual election of the Long Island Society was held at Wilson's parlors, Brooklyn, January 15. The attendance was large and included some of the most prominent women in the city. All of the new officers were the unanimous choice of the Society. They are as follows: Regent, Mrs. Henry Earle; vice-regent, Mrs. James Pierce; recording secretary, Mrs. Prudencio H. de Murguiondo; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ernest W. Birdsall; registrar, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow; treasurer, Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer; historian, Mrs. Henry Lee Pratt, and chaplain, the Rev. Samuel Eliot. Mrs. Horatio C. King retired from the presidency after serving a term of four years. The Society passed a vote of thanks for the work which she had done as president. When the nominating committee met to make up a ticket, Mrs. King sent word that she would not accept a nomination for a fifth term. Mrs. Henry Beam, who has been recording secretary for four years, also declined a renomination, although the Society tried hard to have her stay:

The first of a series of "colonial teas," to be given by the Long Island Society, was held at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Henry Earle, Brooklyn, and was attended by a large number of ladies. These teas are to be devoted to the study of the life of colonial women, with illustrations by letters, relics, anecdotes and short papers. The special topics of some of the days are "Courtship and Marriage of Colonial Times," with the reading of old love letters, accounts of old romances, unusual wooings and wedding ceremonies and exhibition of antique wedding garments and finery. Another tea will relate wholly to household industries, with accounts of old-time spinning, weaving, candlemaking, etc. A fourth will tell of old-time cooking recipes and methods of preparation of food, with some famous Dutch dishes from the Van Cortlandt manor kitchen. Another will deal with old pewter and china. The first "tea," held on the afternoon of January 17, dealt wholly with the "Education and Child Life of Colonial Women." There was a fine exhibit of old toys, porringers, samplers, embroideries, fine knitting, infant garments, etc. The address, by Mrs. Earle, told of early methods of education, old school books, the horn book, care of girls, their food, dress, occupations. In summing up the influences

in the girlhood of these colonial women, which developed the brave, trusting heroines of Revolutionary times, it was decided that the two prominent elements of constant religious and industrial training were most important. The never-ceasing influence of religious thought and study, and Bible reading, gave them confidence in prayer and in the success of their patriotic cause; while their proficiency in all household industries made it possible for them to be independent of all outside, especially of all foreign, assistance. Short papers on "A Colonial Girlhood," by Miss Caroline Hicks; "A Colonial Schoolbook," by Mrs. F. O. Pierce; "An Incident of Colonial Child Life," by Mrs. Pratt, added much to the interest of the afternoon. The tea was served from a table set entirely with old-time china, silver and glass. Pilgrim, States and Lafayette plates and teacups afforded the blue of the Society's colors, while old silver tankards filled with yellow daffodils and a dozen silver candlesticks with yellow candles gave the Continental buff.

NEW JERSEY.

* * * The Society held its annual meeting on November 18 in the New England Society rooms, Orange. Miss Adeline W. Torrey retired as regent and was made regent emeritus as a slight recognition of her four years' service. There was a large attendance at the meeting and very interesting reports, covering the year's work, were read by the various officers. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. George H. Hodenpyl, of Summit; vice-regent, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, of East Orange; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George E. Adams, of East Orange; recording secretary, Miss Gail A. Treat, of East Orange; treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Kennedy Dawson, of East Orange; registrar, Miss Adaline W. Sterling, of Englewood; historian, Mrs. Georgia S. Crater, of Newark; chaplain, the Rev. Alexander Mann, of Orange; trustees, Mrs. R. Ward, of South Orange; Miss F. O. Rand, of Mountclair; Miss C. Duryee, of Fairview, and Mrs. Richard Russel, of Orange. After two preliminary meetings for discussion it was unanimously voted to consolidate the Orange and South Orange and East Orange Chapters. A meeting of consolidation was held December 19 at the house of Mrs. Thomas, regent of the East Orange Chapter. Considerable business was transacted and the resignations of the present officers were accepted. The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Robert Ward, South Orange; treasurer, Mrs. George P. Turrell, South Orange; secretary, Mrs. Joseph G. Cooper, East Orange. The Society celebrated the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Princeton, January 3, at Berkeley Hall, East Orange. The hall was decorated with buff and blue and garlands of green and many large American flags. About one hundred and fifty prominent women were present. Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, of East Orange, vice-regent of New Jersey, introduced Mrs. George Hodenpyl, of Summit, the new State regent, who made a graceful address and took charge of the meeting. Miss Adaline W. Sterling, of Englewood, then spoke upon the battle of Trenton and the general condition of the country at that time, in such a vivid and inspiring manner as to stir all present. Mrs. Charles W. Thomas, of Bound Brook, made a thrilling and valuable address entitled "A Dark Hour in the

Revolution," in which she gave a graphic account of the battle of Princeton. An account of the battle of Trenton in verse was read by the authoress, Miss Sara King Wiley, of East Orange. There were present at the meeting some of the great-granddaughters of Paul Revere, and the oldest of them, Mrs. Sampson, was made an honorary member of the New Jersey Society.

MASSACHUSETTS.

. The State Society celebrated the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, December 16, at the Vendome, Boston, by a reception and banquet. At the meeting which preceded this function, and which was held in the chapel of Second Church, the following-named officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. William Lee; secretary, Mrs. George F. Daniels; treasurer, Mrs. Leslie C. Ward; registrar, Mrs. George C. Bosson; librarian, Dr. Emily F. Pope; chaplain, Rev. Leonard K. Storrs. Mrs. William H. Lee, the State regent, presided at the feast and welcomed the members and friends. At the guest table were seated around Mrs. Lee, Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott on the right, and Mr. Edward S. Barrett, president of the State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, on the left. Near these sat Mr. Walter Kendal Watkins, secretary Society of Colonial Wars; Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., of the Society of the Cincinnati; Rev. Leonard K. Storrs, chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution; Clement K. Fay, vice-president of the Sons of the Revolution, and Nathan Appleton, vice-president of the Sons of the American Revolution. Those to respond to the toasts were: Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott, Mr. Edward S. Barrett, Miss Clara B. Adams, Mr. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Anna Sawyer Downes and Mr. Gamaliel Bradford. The colors of the Society were analyzed by Mr. Storrs as follows: "So wear the buffs and yellow above the blue—yellow for loyalty, blue for all that's true." Nathan Appleton was enthusiastic in his defense of "Old Glory—all the hues were born in heaven."

MARYLAND.

. A meeting of Avalon Chapter was held at the residence of the regent, Mrs. George W. Roche, Baltimore, December 7. Chaplain Goddard, of the Advisory Board, made an address on "The Women of North Carolina and Connecticut in the Revolution," and Miss Marsh read an article on "The Destruction of Tea in Boston Harbor." A tea was given by Mrs. Roche to the Advisory Board and guests of the Chapter.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the residence of the secretary, H. M. W. Richards, in Reading, Pa., January 16. The next annual meeting of the Society will be held in Philadelphia in October next. Arrangements were made to undertake a complete history of Pennsylvania Germans. The committee adopted a beautiful insignia for the Society, combining the arms of the Province of Pennsylvania with those of the German Empire at the time of the immigration. Arrangements are about to be made for copying the baptismal, marriage and burial records of the Old Augustus Church, at the Trappe, Montgomery county, to be published in the next annual volume of the Society's publications.

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

GARDINER—GARDNER.—In answer to your inquiry as to colonial families of the name of Cardiner or Gardner, I reply as follows: There are several families of colonial consequence in the United States who have no relationship to each other, but whose surnames differ only by a letter. Among these may be mentioned the Gardiner family of Rhode Island, from which I have the honor to be descended, which has been settled there since 1638, and still holds a portion of the land in the Narragansett country, granted by Ninigret, Chief Sachem of the Niantics. The city of Gardiner, Me., is named after this family, whose antecedent English record covers several centuries. Mr. Richard Gardiner, who came to Virginia in 1624 with Sir Francis Wyatt, was of this family.

Another and distinct family of the name of Gardiner came to Boston in 1635 and settled, first at Saybrook and then at the Isle of Wight, now known as Gardiner's Island, and at East Hampton. Its progenitor in this country in his will wrote his name Lion Gardener.

Another colonial family of consequence, generally known as the Salem and Nantucket family, was that of Mr. Thomas Gardner, one of the Historic Founders in 1624 of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Another and later Massachusetts Gardner family, to which belonged Col. Thomas Gardner, who was mortally wounded at Bunker Hill, gave the name Gardner to a town in that State. This was the family of Thomas Gardner, who landed in Boston in 1635 and settled in Roxbury, Mass.

Samuel Gardner, who settled in Wethersfield, Conn., about 1638, was the progenitor of a distinct family; but his two sons had no issue and the surname in this family became extinct in 1684.

Richard Gardner, of the Surry, England, family, settled in Surry, Mass., in 1642. His great-grandson, Henry (Harvard College, 1750), was general treasurer of Massachusetts during the Revolution.

Still another distinct and highly respectable family of the name of Gardner, who were members of the Society of Friends, settled in New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1688.

New York.

ASA BIRD GARDINER.

DE KLYNN—VAN ZANDT.—Information wanted of the ancestors of Barnt de Klynn, *b.* in Boston, October 31, 1730, *m.* Mary Von Zandt, or Van Sant, *b.* in New York, January 29, 1749.

Bordentown, N. J.

KATE A. MOTT.

TAYLOR.—Information desired concerning the ancestry of John Taylor, of Willistown and Goshen, Chester county, Pa., born about 1743.

1528 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

MRS. EDWARD SITER.

WASHINGTON'S AIDS-DE-CAMP.—Mr. W. C. Ford, in "The Writings of George Washington," Vol. XIV, 432, says: So much loose statement exists concerning the military family of Washington, that I insert this list of his aids. No person can be accounted an aid unless his position was recognized in *General Orders*, or in a definite statement on the part of the General. I give my authority for each appointment, and believe the list to be complete:

Thomas Mifflin	General Order	4 July, 1775.
Joseph Reed (Sec.)	"	" "
John Trumbull	"	27 " "
Edmund Randolph	"	15 Aug. "
George Baylor	"	" " "
Robt. Hanson Harrison (Sec.)	"	6 Nov. "
Stephen Moylan	"	6 Mar. 1776.
William Palfrey	"	" " "
Caleb Gibbs*	"	16 May, "
George Lewis*	"	" " "
Richard Cary	"	21 June, "
Samuel Blachley Webb	"	" " "
Alex. Contee Hanson (Asst. Sec.)	"	" " "
William Grayson	"	24 Aug. "
P. Penet (by brevet, see Vol. IV. 483. <i>Jour. of Cong.</i>)		14 Oct. "
John Fitzgerald.†		
Richard Kidder Meade	General Order	12 Jan. 1777.
Alex. Hamilton	"	20 " "
John Walker	"	19 Feb. "
George Johnston	"	1 Mar. "
Peter Presly Thornton	"	6 Sept. "
John Laurens	"	" " "
John Laurens	"	6 Oct. "
James McHenry (Asst. Sec.)	"	15 May, 1778.
Tench Tilghman	"	21 June, 1780.
David Humphreys	"	23 " "
Richard Varick (Sec. at Hdq.) letter Washington to Varick		25 May, 1781.
Jonathan Trumbull, Jr. (Sec.)	General Order	8 June, "
David Cobb	"	15 " "
Peregrine Fitzhugh	"	2 July, "
Wm. Stephens Smith	"	6 " "
Benj. Walker	"	25 Jan. 1782.
Hodijah Baylies	"	14 May, "

* Special appointment.

† I have been unable to obtain a copy of the General Orders from November, 1776, to January 12, 1777. Fitzgerald must have been appointed during that period, for he was signing as aid in June, 1777.

See also Mag. Am. His. VII, 81, and Sparks' Writings of Washington, Vol. XIII, 415.

EVANS.—Information is wanted regarding the parents of Gainer Evans, who married Peter Lukens in 1719 (Abington Meeting Records). Their son was John Lukens, surveyor-general of Pennsylvania from 1761 to 1787. 2003 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. MRS. W. F. DONALDSEN.

DECKER.—Referring to "Notes, Queries and Replies" for last December, p. 518, will say that the name of David Decker does not occur in "Tea Leaves of 1773," published by A. O. Crane, Boston, 1884.

Brookline, Mass.

A. A. FOLSOM.

DEWEY.—Can anyone give me the ancestry of Joseph Dewey, of Stonington, Conn., who married Deborah Elliot who was baptized May 11, 1740? Was he a descendant of Josiah Dewey, Sr., who came from Northampton, Mass., and settled in Lebanon, Conn., on what was known as the "Clark and Dewey purchase?" Any information will be appreciated.

IRA W. DENNISON, M. D.

1322 L street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CROCKER.—Amos Crocker was born June 10, 1784, in Connecticut, and died October 6, 1858, in Hamilton, N. Y. His father died when he was twelve years old. After his father's death he moved with his mother, Hannah Beach Crocker, and his younger brother, David, to Rensselaerville, Albany county, N. Y. About 1810 he married Polly Owen, who was born September 27, 1787, and died October 1, 1847. After his marriage he moved to Meredith, N. Y., thence to Lebanon, N. Y., thence to Hamilton, N. Y. His uncles were Rev. Ephraim, Jonathan and Sylvester Crocker. Wanted, the names of Amos Crocker's father, his grandfather and grandmother, the places of their births and deaths, and the dates of their births and deaths.

Belvidere, Ill.

J. C. FOOTE.

FRISBEE.—Richard Frisbie, a French Huguenot, settled at Elizabeth City, Va., in 1619; James Frisby and William Frisby, "honest, substantial Protestants," of Maryland, in 1678—the former in Cecil county, the latter in Kent county. Edward Frisbie settled at Branford, Conn., in 1644, and was a leading man in Church and State in New Haven colony until his death in 1690. Wanted, to know if James and William, of Maryland, and Edward, of Connecticut, were brothers—sons of Richard, of Virginia (1619). There is a strong probability that they were, and that Richard was the common parent of all the persons bearing the name of Frisbee, Frisbie or Frisby in the United States. I am collecting data for a Frisbee genealogy.

Portsmouth, N. H.

O. L. FRISBEE, A. M.

VAN DAM.—Rip Van Dam and his wife, Sarah Vander Spiegel, married September 24, 1684, had the following children baptized in the Reformed Dutch church at New York: Maria, *bp.* July 15, 1685; Sarah, *bp.* October 31, 1686; Nicholas, *bp.* November 4, 1688; Maria, *bp.* November 16, 1690; Catharina, *bp.* November 27, 1692; Rip, *bp.* October 7, 1694; Margarita, *bp.* November 10, 1695; Lowrens, *bp.* May 16, 1697; Debora, *bp.* January 22, 1699; Richard, *bp.* August 11, 1700; Jacob, *bp.*

February 22, 1702; Rachel, *bp.* February 22, 1702; Isaac, *bp.* January 9, 1704; Elizabeth, *bp.* February 3, 1706; Catharina, *bp.* September 28, 1707.
Wapakaneta, O. SAMUEL CRAIG.

CHAUNCEY.—I have just noticed in the October, 1894, issue, page 193, a query needing reply, respecting the marriage of Rev. Charles Chauncey, D. D., second president of Harvard College, with Catherine, daughter of Robert Eyre, Esq., of Sarum, England. What follows I have obtained from the genealogy of the Eyre family of England and America.

Robert Eyre, born 1569, barrister-at-law, was the eldest son and heir of Thomas Eyre, Esq., of New Sarum, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Rogers, Esq., of Poole. Mr. Eyre, was lineally descended from Humphrey le Heyr, of Hope, Wiltshire, a knight of William the Conqueror, and fought under that Norman at the battle at Hastings, in 1066, where he lost a leg, which has been commemorated as the Eyre coat of arms, viz: "an armed booted leg, couped at the thigh." The said Robert Eyre succeeded his father in September, 1628, but previous to this had married Anne, the daughter of the Right Rev. John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells (by Jane, daughter of Sir John Horner, of Cloford), and dying in August, 1638, left a son, Robert, his heir, born in 1610, and two daughters, Blanche, married to Thomas Pelham, of Compton Valence, and Catherine, married to the Rev. Charles Chauncey, D. D., of Herts. The grandson of the said Robert and Anne, was Sir Samuel Eyre, Knight of Newhouse and Chilhampton, born December, 1633. He was a lawyer of eminence, and one of the puisne Judges of the King's Bench. The son of Sir Samuel was the Right Hon. Sir Robert Eyre, knight, born 1666; Recorder of Salisbury in 1696; Member of Parliament for that city in 1700; Chancellor to the Prince of Wales (George II.), and eventually Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He died December 28, 1735, aged sixty-nine years, and was buried at St. Thomas', Sarum.

2620 W. Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia. FRANKLIN EYRE.

"MONITOR" (see November number, p. 431).—Full information in reference to the loss of the U. S. S. *Monitor* may be obtained by consulting *The Atlantic Monthly*, March, 1863; "Osbon's Hand-book of the U. S. Navy," Vanoststrand, New York, 1864; "Buffalo Historical Society," E. P. Dorr, Buffalo, N. Y., 1874; "Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society," First and Fourth Series, Providence, 1878 and 1892; "The Loss of the *Monitor*," by Frank B. Butts, "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," The Century Company; "Naval History of the Civil War," by Admiral Porter, the Sherman Publishing Company, New York, 1886; Frank H. Pierce, Esq., historian, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

Philadelphia.

FREDERICK SCHOBOR.

"THE MONITOR."—If "L.," Weston, Mass., will communicate with me I can inform him regarding original matter on the subject.

New York City.

EDWARD TRENCARD.

ESTES.—Any one knowing any of the history of the Estes family address the writer. Zacheus Estes came from Smithfield, R. I., and settled in Richmond, N. H., in about 1780. I would like to know where he was born. He had a war record, but do not know whether in Rhode Island, Massachusetts or New Hampshire.

585 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

W. B. HANDY.

FENWICK.—In the October number is an article on page 221, which treats of the Fenwick family of New Jersey. My son's, Fenwick Lamson, great-great-grandmother was Mary Fenwick, of Northumberland, England. The Taylor family, of South Carolina, are of this family. Fenwick Taylor is now of Florida. Sir Fenwick Williams was a Taylor, of England. Where can a genealogy of the Fenwick family be seen or obtained?

Weston, Mass.

D. S. LAMSON.

WAIT.—Is there in existence anywhere a portrait or picture of Joseph Wait, captain of a company in Maj. Robert Rogers' corps of Rangers, 1758 to 1760, and afterwards lieutenant-colonel Continental army, commissioned by John Hancock, January, 1776, and who commanded the regiment raised in the Connecticut valley, of which Col. Bedell was colonel for a short time?

Chicago.

HORATIO L. WAIT.

TALBOT.—Col. Matthew Talbot was born in Maryland in 1699. First wife, Mary Williston; sons, Charles, John, James, Matthew. Second wife, Jane Clayton; sons, Isham, Clayton. Jane Clayton was born in 1714; Mary Williston, born 1697. In about 1746 Matthew Talbot moved to Lunenburg county, Va. Can anyone give me the names of Matthew's father and mother, also the names of his wives' parents.

MRS. J. W. MCC—.

HIESTER.—From Prof. I. D. Rupp's History of Bucks and Lebanon Counties, Penna., the Hiesters consisted of three brothers, Daniel, John and Joseph, who took up their residence in Goshen-hoppen, then in Philadelphia, now in Montgomery. Daniel purchased a farm afterwards with his brothers from the proprietary government two or three thousand acres of land in Bern township, now Bucks county. Daniel remained at the old homestead. When the Revolutionary war broke out they were among the first to enroll themselves. Daniel, of Montgomery; John, of Chester; Gabriel, of Bucks. The three eldest sons of Daniel entered the service as field officers, the two former with the rank of colonel, the latter with that of major. William, the fourth, my great-grandfather, and youngest son of Daniel, although also enrolled, did not on account of his extreme youth and the infirmity of his aged parents, serve more than one campaign. Will some one please assist me in finding in what capacity he was?

San Jose, Cal.

MRS. NOBLE T. BIDDLE.

BOOK NEWS.

"BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS ON THE CONTINENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, ETC.," by Brevet Maj. Charles L. Davis, and "A Sketch of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati," by Capt. Henry H. Bellas, is the title of the latest publication (just issued), on Revolutionary history; being a joint production by the two above-named officers of the U. S. Army. In the first part, a short review is made of the events immediately preceding the Revolution, followed by a narration of the gallant services of the ten Continental regiments through the entire war, in both Northern and Southern campaigns. A most valuable and complete register of officers, comprising nearly forty pages, is appended to this portion of the work.

The record of the State Society of the Cincinnati during its brief career follows, and is closed with an appeal to the present representatives of the original members of the Society in the "old North State," to unite in effecting its resuscitation.

The book is fully illustrated with copies of portraits, documents and autographs, and is handsomely bound as a companion to the "History of the Delaware Cincinnati," published last year. For sale by the Historical Register Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

A SUPPLEMENT has been issued to "How to Write the History of a Family," by W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L., 124 Chancery Lane, London, W. C., Editor of "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries," "The Visitation of Worcestershire, 1569," "The London and Middlesex Notebook," late honorable secretary and editor of the "Index Library" and "British Record Society." This supplement contains a chapter for beginners, surnames, probate registries and wills, marriage licences, heralds' visitations, Scotch and Irish genealogy, etc., etc. Various chapters have been revised by Mr. C. H. Athill, Richmond *Herald*; Mr. Balfour Paul, Lyon King; Mr. A. Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, and Dr. Diggs La Touche, deputy keeper of the public records, Ireland. Mr. Phillimore knows where to look for information and how to use it when acquired, and there can be no better guide to those storehouses of genealogical lore—the public records—than the author of this succinct, yet comprehensive, handbook.

"HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF CHRIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA." By the Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., rector of Christ Church. New York: Swords, Stanford & Co. Philadelphia: R. S. H. George, 1841. Part of the original edition of this well-known work, newly bound in cloth, is for sale by the church at \$2 per copy. Address, C. P. Keith, 210 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

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VOL. III.



FEBRUARY, 1896.



No. 18.

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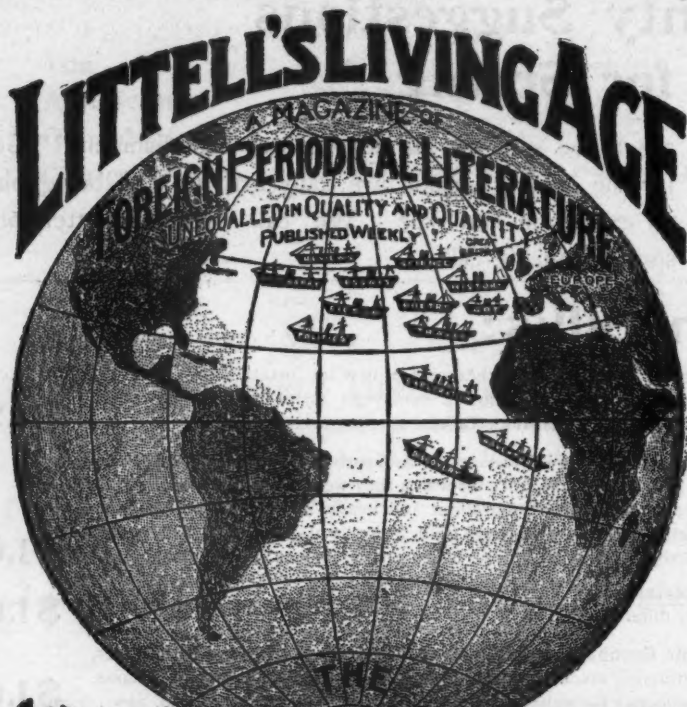
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